

# HELP

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IT...*

*THE STORY OF SOCIAL WORK--LAKE COUNTY*

*by*

barbara Steimetz

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# The Story of Social Work in Lake County

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by  
BARBARA J. STEIMETZ

This book was prepared under the auspices of the Lake County Department of Public Welfare, where the author was doing field work in administration while a graduate student in the School of Social Service Administration of the University of Chicago.

In the field of public welfare, the need for a book on social services has been recognized for a long time. Two cities, San Francisco and Cleveland, have compiled books like this one to tell young people in social studies classes about social work: what it is, why we need it, and how it helps all of us. Just as these two earlier books have provided a model for this one, perhaps there are ideas here that still other communities can use to build on. The Lake County Department of Public Welfare will be happy to offer further information and suggestions on request.

Some of the programs described here have been the subjects of considerable controversy in the last few years. No argument can be settled unless both sides have a chance to be heard. For this reason, at the end of each section, there are "Issues to Discuss"—questions that suggest several points of view, to provide starting points for discussion of the book not only in the classroom but throughout the community. As Part Six indicates, the Welfare Department has trained discussion leaders available for any group wishing to learn more about social problems and to talk over some of the ways they can be solved.

The author extends her thanks to the many social agencies of Lake County who contributed their time to reviewing this material to make sure it presented a complete and accurate statement of their services.

The Department of Public Welfare presents this book to the present and future citizens of Lake County in the belief that only with the support of a well-informed public can a social agency give the best possible service to the community.

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## INTRODUCTION

### What Social Work Does for a Community

"No man is an island, entire of himself."

Centuries ago a poet wrote these words. Today, when so many people are crowded together in large cities, working in factories and steel mills, the saying seems truer than ever.

Suppose the man next door to you—let's call him Mr. Jones—got hurt so badly he couldn't work. Let's say he wasn't even able to take care of the younger children so his wife could look for a job to support the family. And finally, suppose the family had no one to help them.

Before long, their problem would affect the whole neighborhood; his children, going to school poorly clothed and without enough to eat, would fall behind in their studies. Your class would have to move more slowly so they could keep up. If they got sick and couldn't afford a doctor or medicine, the illness might spread. You might be infected, along with many others.

They might think about quitting school to go to work, but there are very few jobs for those who have not finished their education. There will be even fewer in the future. If they leave school now, they might find themselves unable to support their own families when the time comes, and the next generation would have the same problems they are facing now.

So the troubles would go on. No money for the family to repair the house—the neighborhood would begin to look bad. There might be a fire or safety hazard.

Worried people quarrel a lot and no one wants to stay home when there are arguments and tensions. The older children go out more often but when they don't have money even to buy a Coke, they are likely to be restless and unhappy. There is serious danger of their getting into trouble. Your street may not be as safe a place to walk along as it had been before.

This is only one family. Imagine these problems multiplied over and over, along with many others. There are old people who can no longer take care of themselves. Slums are cleared, and people must find other places to live, often with very little money for rent. Children who have no homes of their own must have places to live, with new parents who can love them and care for them. Many people need many kinds of services. What would it be like to live in your community if families in trouble had no one to help them?

Fortunately, we do not have to find out. Our community has agencies which deal with all of the problems described here, and with many others besides. In each of these social agencies, there are people called social workers, or caseworkers. Their business is people.

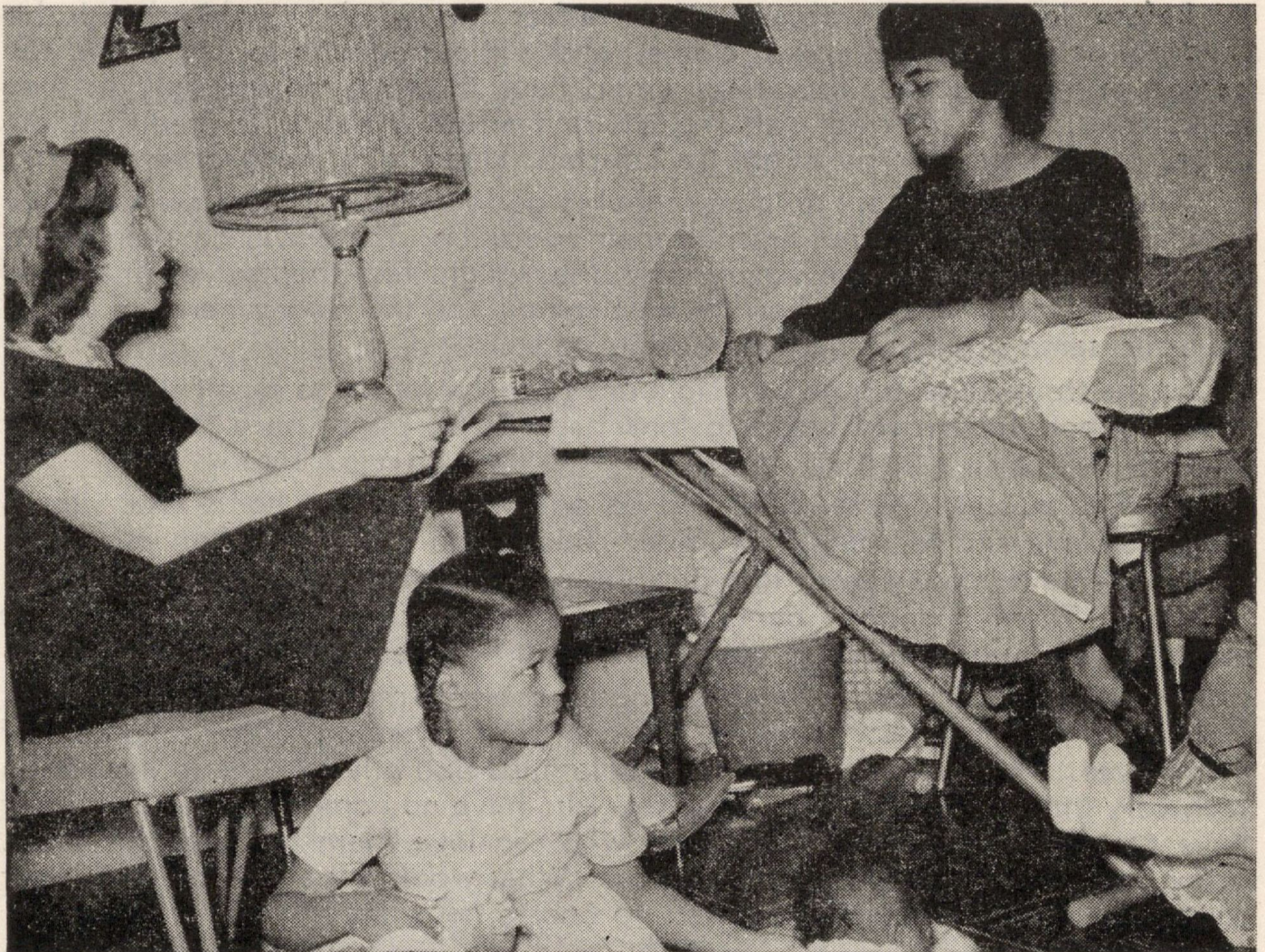
Social caseworkers are specially trained to help people cope with their troubles, if possible, before they get too serious. Their work is done so that people can live richer, fuller, happier lives, and get along better with those around them.

Every person's problems have an effect on others. Those who get help can again become useful citizens, taking part in community life and having something to give to others. Without help, their troubles grow and spread until the whole community feels them.



This book will explore the ways in which social agencies work together, with others in the community, to help families like the Joneses: providing counseling, medical care, money to live on, vocational training, and recreation. With medical care and training for a different kind of job, Mr. Jones might be able to work again, take care of his family, keep his children in school, and have his house repaired. His taxes and contributions could help others in similar situations.

Poverty, delinquency, and disease can often be prevented. Social workers stand side by side with teachers, doctors, nurses, psychiatrists, and clergymen, ready to help people to help themselves—ALL people, of every race and religion. The result is a better community for you and your family to live in, both now and in the future.



## **PART ONE: Helping Families With the Problems of Living**

Most of us grow up in families. All families have problems of some kind—these are part of living, and working them out together can be part of the fun of family life.

But when the problems of anyone in a family are too serious or too complicated for them to solve by themselves, they can harm a great many people. Often, as we saw with the Joneses, they affect a whole community. Social workers know that if family life breaks down the community suffers.

For this reason, social workers usually try to work with whole families, not just with one person, when problems arise.



Families may bring many kinds of problems to social agencies. To name just a few, there are troubles between husbands and wives, or between parents and children. There are problems in finding jobs, and the financial worries that stem from them. There are problems in finding a decent place to live. There are special problems of minority groups. There are all kinds of health problems, including those of children, of older people, of the mentally ill, and those of rehabilitating the handicapped and the blind. For each of these problems, there is a social agency offering help. The following pages will show some of these agencies at work, and the kinds of services they can provide.

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## Counseling

Suppose a girl named Sue, who goes to school with you, is troubled because her parents have a lot of worries, and lately they seem to quarrel all the time. Sue wonders if the family can stay together much longer. She can see they need help.

Suppose Jack, who graduated last year, never got along with anyone at school. The same personality problems make it hard for him to keep a job. He needs help to understand why he acts the way he does, in order to get along better with people.

Bill's neighbors don't seem to be able to manage their money very well. They earn enough to live on, but by the end of the month they are out of money and their children are poorly fed. They need someone to plan their budget with them.

Maria is upset and angry because her parents grew up in another country and they don't seem to understand American ways. She and her parents need to talk things over with someone who can understand the feelings of both parents and teen-agers, so they can work things out between them.

**Where to get help.**—Troubles like these exist in every community. In Lake County, Counseling services are available in the Lake County Department of Public Welfare, Special Services Division; the Calumet Pastoral Care and Counseling Center of the City Methodist Church in Gary, the Christian Counseling Service of the Methodist Church in Hammond (both staffed by clergymen) and at the Catholic Family Service Agencies (Gary, Hammond and East Chicago). The International Institute counsels the foreign born people of Lake County, helps them get acquainted with the community and understand its ways. Counseling with children about their problems is offered by school social workers and counselors. The section on School Social Workers gives additional information about these services. Anyone who wants help is welcome to call these agencies.

**How will they help?**—If you wanted help, you would telephone for an appointment. The social worker might ask a few questions over the phone to get an idea of the problem. You could talk with him without being afraid he would tell anyone else any of the things you had said, about yourself or others,



except with your consent. Like the doctor, the lawyer and the clergyman, the social worker is pledged not to violate the confidence you place in him.

You would see him in person, perhaps several times. Not every problem can be solved in the first visit.

You would tell him your troubles, and the two of you together would look at them from all angles. The social caseworker, with his training in understanding people's feelings about themselves and about each other, might be able to help you see things more clearly. Together you would work toward a solution. You might find that things seem easier to handle just from talking them over with someone who could understand—it often works that way.

In some situations, because of his knowledge of what other agencies in the community can offer, the caseworker might suggest several ways to deal with your problem, or several places to get special kinds of help. You would decide for yourself which way you would prefer, and he would help you get in touch with whatever agency seemed likely to be able to help you most.

**Who pays for all this?**—Everybody's taxes support the Department of Public Welfare. Besides the Special Services Division, it has other departments offering services which will be discussed in the sections to follow.

The Catholic Family Service Agencies are supported by your contributions to the Community Chest and United Fund. They also offer a variety of services for many kinds of needs. The International Institute, also a United Fund Agency, accepts voluntary contributions from those who work in Gary; others pay a small fee.

The Calumet Counseling Center is sponsored by the Methodist Church.

In many communities, the United Fund or Community Chest supports a non-sectarian family service agency, often charging modest fees to those who can afford to pay. This added income enables them to hire better-trained workers at better pay than they could offer otherwise.

Service could be given sooner to those who need it if there were another agency or if those already available could expand.

**Issues to Discuss**—Should social agencies charge for their services, or should they be free to everyone whether able to pay or not? How do you feel about paying taxes so people like the Joneses can get help with their problems? Should Lake County have a family service agency? Or should the Welfare Department increase its staff to take care of those who do not wish to go to agencies connected with religious organizations? Would most people be willing to see additional tax money go toward this expansion? Are there other services more urgently in need of expansion? (You may want to come back to this question after you have read some of the other sections.) Do you think some people feel more comfortable about accepting services if they are permitted to pay for them? Should the Public Welfare Department charge for its services even though it is tax-supported, if this would enable it to help more people or hire more trained workers?





## EMPLOYMENT

Alice's father is out of work. How can he find out what kind of work he is best fitted for, and what jobs might be available that he would be able to do?

Jerry's neighbor has been turned down for a number of jobs and he feels it is because they discriminate against Negroes. How can he find employers who will accept him?

**Where to go.**—The Indiana Employment Security Division offers job placement, vocational counseling and testing. Special services are provided for vet-



erans, teenagers, and handicapped people. These will be described in later sections. The Fair Employment Practices Commission acts on complaints of discrimination, and carries on an educational campaign against prejudice. Like the Employment Security Division, it is a government agency. The Urban League is a United Fund Agency which works with many problems of minority groups, including job placement and vocational guidance.

**Issues to discuss.**—Can the government really enforce the Fair Employment Practices Law? How can discrimination be proved? Can employers be forced to hire people they don't want?

On the other hand, isn't the right to earn a living a basic right of all citizens? Should such rights be protected by government?

### Financial Help

**Steal or starve?**—Suppose no one in your family could get work, and there was no money left. Imagine what it would be like to be hungry and cold, to watch your parents, your brothers and sisters, slowly getting weaker—to know you would all die of starvation unless something was done. Think of yourself walking past a supermarket with its rows and rows of shelves piled high with food. Surely they could spare a little . . . if it were a question of life or death could anyone blame you if you were tempted to steal?

Maybe not. But no society wants to be constantly threatened with thievery. There has to be some other choice.

And there is. Civilized people have known for centuries that they must provide for the poor. If only for their own protection, it would be unwise to force their fellow human beings to choose between death and dishonesty.

**The ways that didn't work.**—Provide for the poor—it sounds simple. If everyone takes care of his own family and gives what he can to the needy in his own home town, isn't that enough?

People thought so at first. But some towns have a lot of needy people in them. Some people give less than others, and there are those who don't bother giving at all. It isn't fair, but it happens. And unless everybody gives his share there just isn't enough money to meet the need.

As early as the 17th century governments have had to step in. By collecting taxes, governments can make sure everybody pays—and see that everyone is protected.

If everybody's money is to be collected, it seems only right to listen to everybody's idea of how to handle the problem. Over the centuries, a lot of things have been tried.

"Give them as little as possible," some people said. "If people can live like anybody else without working, why should anybody want to take care of himself?" The result was a lot of haggling over how much it took to live, a lot of demands for more money "for necessities" and a great deal of bitterness—if being poor was not their fault, why shouldn't they be able to live like anyone else? Without a decent living, how could they keep their health and have enough strength to work in case a job was found?

"Let's be sure they don't squander our money," one group insisted. "Put all the poor together in one place where we can feed them and keep a roof over their heads. We'll provide for them, but we'll see that nothing goes to waste!"

(Notice how quickly they had forgotten. They were doing this as much for their own safety as for any other reason, and still they did it grudgingly.)



They built huge institutions called almshouses for the poor to live in, crowding together the crippled, the old, the orphaned children, the sick bodies and the sick minds, many of them ragged and dirty.

Surrounded by every kind of human misery, anyone who went there soon lost all hope and self-respect. Clean, hardworking families, herded into the almshouse when a crop failed or a house burned down, felt disgusted and ashamed, wanted to leave but had nowhere else to go . . . stayed, and tried to forget they had ever known a better life—it was the only way they could stand to live there. Little by little, they did forget. They became like all the rest. They ceased to care.

The hope had been that in the almshouses people could be made better than before, could be taught good habits of work and cleanliness and thrift. It had not worked out.

"The whole trouble is wages," said others. "If a man can't earn enough to support his family, how can we expect him to be honest and decent?"

It made sense. If employers couldn't pay a living wage, why not let the government make up the difference, according to the size of the family?

They tried it. Wages went lower still. If a man was going to get enough to live on anyway, why should employers struggle to provide better pay? Before long almost everyone had to turn to the government for help. Then too, why should a laborer put in a day's work if he knew he would have the same money in his pocket whether he worked or not?

Without workers, nobody could profit. Without profits there was no money to pay taxes. And without taxes, there was no money for the poor. This plan too had failed.

"Make them work for their money!" became the cry. This too was tried. Work relief is still used today. But it was no easy task to find work for the poor that would not take jobs away from others and create still more poverty.

There was no easy solution. No plan was without flaws. And all the while there were those who missed the point, who failed to see the need to provide for the poor at all. "Let 'em starve," they shouted. "Let churches and charities help if they want to, but otherwise let 'em starve!"

There were those who actually believed this would be good for man in the long run. "In the jungle," they reasoned, "only the strongest animals survive. The weak ones die out, and the breed is better because of it. If we help the weakest among us to live and raise families, there will be that much more weakness in the next generation—the human race will be full of misfits."

But the law of the jungle is not the law of the nation. The animal can fight or steal or even kill in order to live. If human beings were to live together peacefully, they had to offer a better way than that.

When times were good, and there were jobs for everyone who could work, it was easy. In every city a few tax dollars could be put aside to stave off starvation in an occasional emergency—it cost less to prevent crime than to punish it. Families did what they could for their fathers and brothers. And as long as times were good there were enough people who gave money out of kindness to care for the old and the sick.

**The Great Depression.**—Suddenly times were good no longer. The families, the churches, the kindly people, had no money left to give. The funds in the cities quickly ran dry. All over the nation there was hunger and poverty and fear.



People who had worked all their lives were suddenly out of jobs. By the hundreds they tramped the streets until dark, begging for work, finding nothing.

No one could say they were lazy. They tried. They were desperate for jobs. They needed food for their children and a roof over their heads—nothing fancy, just something to eat and someplace to live. Fifteen million people pleaded for work.

The whole nation was in crisis. People looked to the government. There was no other source of help.

The federal government stepped in. Jobs were created. People were put to work on all kinds of projects, building roads and buildings and parks. The money they were paid went for rent and fuel and food. It went to coal miners and farmers who would otherwise have needed help themselves.

Still, not everyone could work. What was to be done for the old and the blind and the widows with children?

**The Social Security Act.**—In the midst of its most terrible depression, the nation had learned an important lesson. It had come to recognize that poverty was everyone's problem. It could not be left to chance kindness, in a few places for a short time.

In a country as big as ours, taking care of those in need required a careful plan, one that covered the needs of the whole nation. In 1935 the plan was made and became law. It was called the Social Security Act.

The Act reflected a basic belief in self-reliance: it made people provide for their old age while they worked.

But it recognized also that some people's troubles were not their fault: for this reason, it made employers pay tax into a fund to take care of those who lost their jobs; and it gave money to the states to help provide for the aged, the blind, and the children whose parents had died or left them or couldn't work.

There have been some changes in the law since 1935. Here is how Social Security affects you now: as soon as you get your first job, you apply for your Social Security number—perhaps you already have. Social Security tax is taken out of your wages on most jobs. (If you work for yourself, or if no tax is taken out, your Social Security Office can tell you whether you can be covered.)

If you were to work for five or six years and then become so badly disabled that you couldn't ever work again, you could probably collect Social Security Disability Benefits. In case of your death, members of your family who had depended on your earnings could get survivor's benefits, including a special payment for funeral costs.

If you lived and went on working most of the time until you were 65, you could collect your Old Age Benefits. (These are what most of us call Social Security.) You can begin getting these benefits when you are 62 if you prefer, but the monthly amount will be less than if you waited until you were 65.

Social Security's Old Age, Survivor's and Disability Insurance (sometimes shortened to OASDI) takes care of those whose working years have been ended because of age, disability or death. Those who are able to work but have lost their jobs can usually get Unemployment Compensation, a weekly payment to live on temporarily while they look for work.

What about those who hadn't had a chance to work enough to get Unemployment Compensation or OASDI? What happens to them if they are old or sick or blind? What about children, who haven't worked at all? The Social Security Act provides for them too.



## The Public Assistance Programs.

Every state sets up its own plan for helping the aged and the blind who have no means to take care of themselves and children whose parents have become disabled, or died, or left them. Money from the federal government helps the states to pay the costs. The Department of Public Welfare handles these programs.

Every state gives **Old Age Assistance** to people over 65 with very little savings and not enough money to live on. The amount each person gets depends on how much money he has of his own and how much he needs according to the standards of living the state has set, but under Indiana law, no one can receive more than \$70 a month from Old Age Assistance no matter how much his needs are. In some states (Indiana is one) his relatives must help if they can. To receive Old Age Assistance, a person must have lived in the state for a certain length of time (in Indiana, 3 years; in some states—as many as 5). In Indiana, he must be a United States Citizen. And finally, Indiana law says if he owns real property (land or a house) he must agree that it will be sold in order to pay back the state after he dies, unless his wife is still living there. In addition to living expenses, Old Age Assistance programs usually pay for doctors, hospital bills and medicines when they are needed. Indiana gives unusually good medical care to those who receive assistance, and it has a special plan for providing medical care to elderly people who can meet the rest of their living costs themselves.

**Aid to the Blind** is very much like Old Age Assistance except that a blind person may earn a little money without a cut in his Blind Aid grant.

**Aid to Dependent Children** (often called ADC) provides money to take care of children whose parents cannot do so because one of them is unable to work, or dead, or away from the home. In many states children may get ADC when their father cannot find a job.

With today's medical care, most parents live until their children are grown. There are not many orphans, and most of them are taken care of by Social Security Survivor's Benefits. Since Indiana has not yet allowed ADC for children whose parents are unemployed, most of the families who need ADC are those in which there is a disability or the parents are divorced, separated, or were never married.

The law requires parents to take care of their children themselves if they can. But sometimes parents who desert their children cannot be found by the law, and some help is urgently needed. Indiana does not allow an ADC grant to be more than \$64 a month for a parent with one child (\$6 less than it gives to just one aged person and \$29 less than it gives to a single blind person), and only \$23 is added for each additional child.

Many people are concerned about ADC. They say they should not have to support children whose own parents do not provide for them. But the government believes that no child should have to be without food or shelter, no matter what has happened to his parents, and that families should not be broken up just for lack of money. The ADC program is set up to help children's own families take care of them if they possibly can. It makes every effort to find parents who are out of the home and see that they contribute to their children.

Most states have a fourth Social Security assistance program, called **Aid to the Disabled**, to care for adults who cannot work and have not had enough employment to get Social Security Disability payments. The federal government



is willing to pay part of the cost of Aid to the Disabled as well as ADC for unemployed families, if Indiana wishes to provide for them. Indiana will have an Aid to the Disabled program beginning in 1963.

**More than money.**—Social workers have come to realize that the best thing they can do for people is to help them take care of themselves. Besides money to live on, mature people want and need the knowledge that they have something to give to others, that by their work—the things they make or the services they give—they have added something to the life of the community, as well as providing for themselves and their families. They are happier that way, and the community is better off.

This takes more than money for food and shelter. People often need help in planning how best to use the money they earn, or in finding a decent place to live. They may need training in order to find work they can do.

To help people toward independence, the Department of Public Welfare has a special rehabilitation fund from which it lends money to mothers receiving ADC, for job training. It also provides services like the ones described in the earlier section on counseling.

The federal government, just as it pays part of the money given to people under the various assistance programs, pays its share of the salaries of the case-workers who give these services.

It all costs money. But history has shown that in the long run it costs less to help people get on their feet than to support them for the rest of their lives.

**Other sources of help.**—Some people's needs are not included in any Social Security program. This is especially true in Indiana, where at present there is no ADC for Unemployed Families.

These needs are met for Indiana residents by the Township Trustees in each city or town. Help from the Trustees is given in the form of vouchers: a voucher is a promise of payment of a certain amount of money which is given to a grocer or landlord who then receives his payment directly from the County Auditor. Since vouchers cannot be spent on anything except what they are written for, they are a means to control the way people use their money instead of giving them cash to spend as they see fit.

For those who have lived in the state less than three years, or who have not lived a full year in any one township, only short-time emergency help can be given. Those whose residence is in another state may have help to return home if they wish to go.

In many states, the Public Welfare Department has a program called General Assistance, to take care of those who cannot get any kind of Social Security help. General Assistance is always paid for out of state and local funds, without help from the federal government, but many people believe it can best be handled by the Welfare Department where experienced social workers can provide the same services to those on General Assistance as they give to people receiving Social Security grants.

In some places the program includes "work relief" for those who are able-bodied. The best work relief programs offer a chance for on-the-job training that will fit people to get jobs on their own in the future, and allow them time to go out and look for work. Most men are glad to work for the money their families need, especially if they can learn a skill that will help them get along without assistance, and keep trying to find a regular job in the meantime.

As the federal government meets more and more kinds of needs under the Social Security programs and places special emphasis on services to help people



become self-supporting, many people hope General Assistance will some day be given federal aid. However, just as for Aid to the Disabled and ADC for Unemployed Families, it would be up to the state whether or not to accept a federally aided General Assistance program if the government offered it.

In addition to the tax-supported programs, many private groups and United Fund organizations provide financial help for special kinds of problems. These include the Salvation Army, the Catholic Family Service Agencies, General Relief Agency, Gary Rescue Mission, Jewish Welfare Federation, the Red Cross, Veterans of Foreign Wars and American Legion (for servicemen and veterans and their families), and various private groups, including civic clubs, women's clubs, ministerial associations, Kiwanis Clubs, Lions Clubs, and sororities.

What about very large families with as many as ten or twelve children? Unless a man can earn higher wages than most jobs provide, he will not be able to feed and clothe a family that size. Private agencies help out occasionally, but their funds are limited. In some countries, governments provide family allowances: a certain amount each month for each child in every family, to help meet the needs of larger families that ordinary earnings will not cover—not enough for the family to live on without working, but enough to stretch ordinary wages to living size. Family allowances do not exist in the United States, but some people believe we should pass laws to provide them.

**Who pays the bill?**—Almost everybody pays some kind of federal taxes: you pay tax on money you earn, businesses pay taxes on their profits, and there are luxury taxes on leather goods, lipsticks, movie tickets, and many other things. From these taxes, the federal government pays its share of the costs of the public assistance programs. Social Security benefits pay for themselves out of a special tax on employers and workers. Employers pay the taxes that support Unemployment Compensation, and those who lay off the most workers pay the heaviest tax.

State funds come from income tax, sales tax, or both, and cities and counties levy taxes on property. Public assistance for the aged, blind and dependent children comes from state and county funds in addition to what the federal government pays. The state also contributes to the cost of rehabilitation of ADC mothers. Each township collects taxes to support its own Township Trustee Agency.

Other agencies mentioned here are supported either by your contribution to the United Fund, special fund drives directed to interested people, or (in the case of the sororities and service clubs) by their own members.

**Issues to discuss.**—Would most people support themselves and their families if they could find a job they could do? Should the Welfare Department try to find jobs for people, or should this be left to the Employment Service?

Are there some people who would rather get a little money from the government for just the bare essentials of living, than work to have the things they really want? If there are, how should their families' basic needs be met? How can they be encouraged to help themselves?

What about those who can't earn enough to cover even necessities, perhaps because their families are large, or because they are disabled in some way, or didn't finish school and haven't had training for jobs; or perhaps just because there are no jobs to be had except for very skilled workers? Should training be provided? Should the government pay for it? Should it be offered by business firms as a public service? Should the law force businesses to do this if they don't begin it on their own? Is business responsible for training even



people who have not been displaced by machines? How else can industry find the skilled people it needs? Where should people get money to live on while they are being trained?

Can work relief provide necessary, useful jobs, including training, without taking work away from someone who would otherwise be self-supporting? What incentive can it offer to get people to do good work if they only get food and shelter? Should work relief include a bonus system?

Should all disabled people be offered encouragement to earn money, as the blind now are? Would receiving help under a disability program make a person more conscious of his handicap, less hopeful about overcoming it? Should the name of the Aid to the Disabled program be changed to something less discouraging? Do assistance programs need names at all—does help to people need to be divided up into separate categories such as Age, Blindness and Disability, with all the complicated bookkeeping this involves?

Should Indiana provide ADC to families when the father is unemployed? Should the amount be as much as for other programs? Will a man try as hard as he can to find work if he knows his family will be fed whether he has a job or not? Should a child whose father is unemployed be expected to need less food or clothing than one whose father is dead or disabled? What should be done about large families where the father's earnings fail to meet even the basic needs?

Should people be given money to spend as they see fit, or vouchers that will make sure they buy only necessities? What effect do vouchers have on thrifty people who like to go from store to store to get the best bargains in each place? Do most people feel comfortable about using vouchers that let others know they are getting help?

What does the length of time a family has lived in one place have to do with how much help they need? Is there any reason to keep residence requirements in an assistance program, using some federal funds, and not in the public schools which, are entirely supported by the local community? If the Township Trustees or the Welfare Department gave up residence requirements, would people move to the place that would give them the most money? Do most people move in order to get more from the government or to try to find a better job? Should old people be free to move when their families do, without risking loss of their right to assistance?

Why does the law allow less money for a mother and a growing child than for the old person? Should the law be changed to give families whatever amount of money is necessary to provide enough food for each person and pay the rent?

The Constitution of the United States assures all citizens of certain liberties and rights. Should people who are without enough money to live on have all the same rights as those who support themselves? Should an illegitimate child have a right to the same amount of help as one whose parents were married? Would the fact that they are allowed \$64 a month to live on with a baby be likely to encourage women to give up their jobs and have illegitimate children?

The federal government requires the programs it aids to safeguard the constitutional rights of those who receive help. Can these rights and freedoms be fully protected for needy people who have to ask for help from a religious or political organization? What would prevent a Township Trustee or a religious agency from limiting their help to those of a certain belief or political party?

Should the law require people to help their relatives? Suppose your father can't send you to college because he has to support your grandparents—will



you be able to take care of your family as well in the future as you could have done with more education?

Why has there been such widespread interest in proposals such as those made in Newburgh, New York, to put drastic restrictions on helping people in need? What kind of welfare program is necessary to offer help to those who really need it without causing helplessness?

### **Homemaking**

The house down the street is a mess. The people who live there don't seem to know how to keep things in order, and when they do clean up they dump everything out in the yard—it makes the whole neighborhood look bad. They need someone to show them how to take care of their house better.

The children of a certain family who recently arrived here are always sick. The neighbors are sure it's because they don't eat properly. The parents let them fill up on candy and soft drinks, and the meals they do eat are poorly balanced. The mother needs to study basic facts about meal planning and nutrition.

Joan's mother is the envy of the neighborhood. She does all the sewing for her family, and Joan has lovely clothes that cost practically nothing. In addition, their little house has become a cheery, charming place since she upholstered the furniture and made bright new curtains. Other mothers would like to know how they can learn to do things like that.

Tom's cousin needs to go to the hospital, but her husband can't take care of three small children and work too. There are no relatives who can help. They can't pay a housekeeper because the hospital bill will be more than they can really afford as it is. They are beginning to feel rather desperate.

**What can they do?**—Most people want to live in a clean, attractive home and eat balanced, well cooked meals. When they don't, it's usually either because they are not well enough to do things properly or else because they don't know how.

When a family needs temporary household help because of the serious illness or temporary absence of the mother, the Department of Public Welfare can sometimes provide a homemaker to help them get through the crisis until they are able to handle things again. The homemaker's job is to keep the family together. She is specially trained in managing households efficiently and inexpensively, and when necessary she can often stay long enough to work with the mother for a short while, and to show her how to do a better job with shopping, meal planning, cooking, cleaning and laundry.

Some families, even when the mother is there, need help to learn how to manage things better. Many of them would be glad to have a chance to go to classes in grocery buying, meal planning and cooking, sewing, home furnishing, and repairs, and sometimes even in everyday tasks like getting the house in better order or the family wash cleaner. Such instruction is available through the Lake County Extension Service's Home Demonstration Agent, and special classes are offered by the public housing projects for the people who live there.

**What does it cost?**—A family pays whatever it can for homemaker services when they are needed. The Welfare Department caseworker talks over the budget with the family and explains how much, if anything, they should be able to afford. Often budgeting is easier once the homemaker has helped them organize the household expenses.



The County Extension Service, supported by county taxes, was originally set up to advise farmers about problems with crops. Now, when so many more people live in cities, services have been added to fit the needs of city living. Classes are free.

**Issues to discuss.**—What is the difference between giving a temporary homemaker to a family where the mother is ill, and providing free maid service? Should the Welfare Department provide homemaker services? Would it be better to break up the family until the mother was well again?

Does the County Extension Service have enough classes in your community? What other classes do you feel should be offered?

## Housing

Dick's parents have heard from the landlord that the building they live in is going to be torn down. It isn't easy to find decent housing they can afford. Where will they go?

Betty lives a long way from the bus line. She plans to get a job when she graduates, but she doubts whether she can find work near home. She would be willing to move if she could find someplace conveniently located and not too expensive.

**Where can they go?**—The Gary and Hammond Housing Authorities provide well kept housing with rentals based on the size of the family and its income. Preference is given to families who are without housing due to urban renewal projects or need to move because of unsafe or unsanitary conditions, but others with limited income may live there if there is room for them.

The Housing Authority makes every effort to maintain certain standards among its tenants. It will not allow people to stay there if they fail to live up to those standards. Families may be asked to leave on account of poor housekeeping, failure to pay their rent, or objectionable or immoral behavior, if they do not make definite efforts to improve.

Families displaced by urban renewal projects can get help in finding new housing and paying moving costs from the Gary or East Chicago Redevelopment Commissions.

Single people can often find places to live through the YMCA or YWCA. Some Y's have rooms available in their own buildings. Others have lists of rooms for rent at reasonable cost.

**Meeting the costs.**—Federal loans help with the original cost of building public housing projects, but once built they are expected to meet all of their costs out of the rents paid by the people who live there.

Money for urban renewal, including the expense of getting people settled in other places when old buildings are torn down, comes from federal and city governments. Cities pay their share by building parks, sewers and streets to meet the new needs of the neighborhood. As buildings come down, additional money comes from selling the land to private redevelopers who will build new houses on it.

The YMCA's and YWCA's are United Fund Organizations.

**Issues to discuss.**—Should people who live in public housing be required to conform to certain standards of morality? In what way is the Housing Authority staff qualified to judge people's morals? Is forcing people to move to some other place likely to change them? Where should people live who cannot behave as the Housing Authority requires?



If these rules were dropped, might the housing projects become undesirable places to live? Would the "better" tenants move out for this reason, leaving only those who did not behave according to the present rules?

Should public housing units be located together in large projects or scattered throughout the city? Might some people be uncomfortable about living in a housing project? Could the rules be more lenient if those who had trouble following them did not all live in the same place?

Should public housing be operated on a "strictly business" basis? What housing should be available for people who receive public assistance and cannot pay even the reasonable cost the Housing Authority must charge if it is to "break even" (remember that ADC only allows \$64 a month for entire living expenses of a mother and one child)? Is cheaper housing the solution to the problem of low public assistance grants?

### **Health and Mental Health**

Marge's brother was seriously hurt in an accident. He is out of the hospital but he needs a nurse to change his bandages, and the family can't afford private nursing care. They need nursing help just for a little while every day until the injuries heal.

David has been acting depressed and distant lately. The family feels he needs psychiatric help, and they need advice on how they should help him handle his problems. Psychiatrists cost more than they can pay—what should they do?

Bob's uncle has muscular dystrophy. The family would like to learn more about it, but medical terms confuse them. They want information they can understand.

**What kinds of services are available.**—Good health is important to everyone. Unless medical care is available for all those who need it, rich or poor, the whole community will be in danger from contagious diseases that have not been given treatment. People who are sick or injured need proper care so they will not become permanent invalids. Unsanitary conditions must be corrected so they do not breed disease.

Your doctor is the first person you think of when you get sick. Along with doctors, there are nurses, hospitals, clinics, nursing homes and many agencies doing their part to help you keep well.

Many health services are concerned with prevention. The City Health Departments of Gary, Hammond and East Chicago, and the Lake County Board of Health, are tax-supported agencies which protect the health of the community by inspecting milk, water and foods and checking on sanitation in food stores, restaurants, swimming pools, nursing homes, etc., as well as providing nursing service, and maintaining birth and death records.

Every school, public and parochial, has a health service for its students, including medical and dental examinations and health education. The parochial schools receive their health services from the local Health Departments.

As explained earlier (under "Financial Help"), the Welfare Department pays for whatever medical care is needed by people who receive public assistance. In addition, the Department's Special Services Division has charge of certain other medical programs to meet special needs. It arranges payment for medical and hospital care for people injured on public highways who cannot pay for their own care as well as people from out of state who get sick and have no money for the care they need; hospital care for other people who are without



medical or hospital care and can meet the residence requirements for help from the Township Trustee, receive it through that agency.

The Special Services Division arranges for treatment at Indiana University Medical Center for people who have been in Indiana at least a year, if the family doctor has recommended that they go there; and it also makes arrangements to pay for medical care for unmarried mothers and crippled children whether they are Indiana residents or not.

Part-time nursing care at home is provided by the Visiting Nurses Association, a United Fund Agency, in Gary and East Chicago. In Gary, the Visiting Nurse Association and the Board of Health operate a Combined Nursing Division to take care of the nursing needs of the community. The Visiting Nurses and Gary Health Department also operate clinics for expectant mothers at the Health Department.

The American Red Cross provides free classes in home nursing, as well as first aid and water safety.

The Fire Department in each community provides emergency first aid and resuscitation.

Veterans who need care for service-connected health problems may receive it through the Veterans Administration.

Medical care for injuries on the job is provided through a Workmen's Compensation Fund, supported by payroll deductions from all workers.

Special needs for certain health problems, such as for hospital beds, glasses, wheel chairs and heat lamps, are met by certain service clubs such as the Elks, Lions, and The Grandmothers Club.

Health organizations, such as the United Cerebral Palsy of Lake County, the Lake County Unit of the American Cancer Society, the Lake County Association of the Blind, the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation, the Indiana Society for Crippled Children, the Myasthenia Gravis Foundation, the National Foundation ("March of Dimes"), the Lake County Council for Multiple Handicapped Children, the Muscular Dystrophy Association, Tuberculosis Association, and the Northwest Indiana Heart Foundation, carry on educational programs regarding various illnesses, as their names indicate. Many of them provide some help with medical care, drugs, and rehabilitation services for sufferers from these illnesses.

Not all health problems are physical. Mental illness is often misunderstood even by the families of those who suffer from it, but it is as serious as any sickness.

Many mental illnesses can be cured if proper treatment is given soon enough. Others can be prevented entirely, or kept from getting worse. Social workers, during their training, study under skilled psychiatrists to learn to understand people's behavior, to recognize the signs of mental and emotional disorders early, and guide people to the proper treatment. Since much mental illness results from emotional pressures, the counseling services (described in an earlier section) play a large part in prevention. Social workers and psychiatrists often work closely together to help both patients and their families relieve some of these pressures and understand themselves and each other better.

Lack of understanding of the basic causes of mental illness on the part of the public often makes people hesitate to seek treatment for members of their families who are ill, and sometimes causes the illness itself to become worse. The educational program carried on by the Lake County Mental Health Association is another important factor in prevention and early treatment of mental disorders.



Psychiatric treatment is available from the Lake County Mental Health Clinic for those who cannot afford to pay for private psychiatric care. Because there is not enough money to furnish complete psychiatric care for all Lake County residents, the Clinic gives priority to treatment of children and their parents. Casework counseling as well as psychiatric services are included in the Clinic's program. Fees are based on the size of the family and on what they are able to pay, but since it is supported by county taxes, the Clinic does not have to refuse service to those who cannot pay a fee.

With the tranquilizers now used in treatment of many mental patients, a number of people are able to return to their families who might otherwise have stayed in institutions for many years. These patients are happier away from the mental hospitals. However, the community, which no longer has to pay the high cost of keeping people hospitalized for long periods, now has a new responsibility; these patients must have treatment available if they are to get along without the protection of the hospital. Their families may need more help in understanding the way they behave and knowing how to deal with them. Their return home may make it necessary to have someone stay with them, at least at first. They need activities that will give them something to do but not demand too much of them. Some of them could work if the right job could be found, but this requires special job placements, possibly in a sheltered workshop.

Veterans may receive hospital and outpatient treatment for service-connected mental disorders through the Veterans Administration, an agency of the federal government.

Casework help and medical care for treatment of alcoholism, which has come to be regarded by social workers as a form of mental illness, is provided by the Northwest Indiana Alcoholism Clinic, for anyone with an alcohol problem who asks for help. A large part of the work of rehabilitation for sufferers from this disease continues to be done by the alcoholics themselves, who voluntarily offer services to each other through their organization, Alcoholics Anonymous.

**Issues to discuss.**—What plans should the community make for people who are released from mental hospitals? Should the Mental Health Clinic expand its services to take care of them? Should children continue to have priority for the Clinic's services?

Many people require financial help when they are released from mental hospitals—this could be provided under Aid to the Disabled if Indiana changed the requirements. Should the Department of Public Welfare continue to provide casework services, even though it has no financial assistance program, for those the Mental Health Clinic cannot take care of at present? If so, should the Welfare Department be provided with enough money to hire caseworkers fully trained to handle mental problems? Should salaries be the same in the Welfare Department as in the Mental Health Clinic? Should Welfare Department staff have opportunities to consult with Mental Health Clinic psychiatrists about these patients, or should the Clinic provide psychiatric examinations? How should these special Welfare Department services be kept separate from those of the Mental Health Clinic, or should all these services be given by one agency?

Should the federal government continue to take care of veterans through a special agency? Should it consider abolishing the Veterans Administration Hospitals and paying for veterans' care in private hospitals? Would most veterans accept this?

Is it a good thing for people in need to have care in private hospitals paid for by the Welfare Department or Township Trustees? Would there be any advantage in having a county hospital?



## WORKING WITH THE HANDICAPPED

Nancy's father was in an accident which left him unable to walk. He knows he will never be able to go back to the kind of work he did before, but he wants to be able to support his family somehow. What he needs is physical therapy to strengthen the muscles he can still use, training for a less active job, and help to get used to the idea that there are some things he will never be able to do again, so he can concentrate on the things he still can do.

Steve's aunt has learned from the doctor that she is losing her sight. She wants to know where she can begin learning braille, and how she will be able to manage her housework when she is no longer able to see.

**Nobody has to beg.**—Years ago, when people were handicapped in any way, they felt as though their usefulness had come to an end. The blind man or the cripple with his tin cup, begging on the streets, was a familiar sight. Others were sent to institutions to be taken care of.

Today we look at things differently. The key word now is rehabilitation, and the accent is on helping people to take care of themselves as far as they possibly can. We are concerned with training and job placement, to enable them to continue to be useful citizens instead of a burden on themselves, their families and the community.

Along with training and physical therapy, many handicapped people find it helps to talk with a social worker—one who understands what it's like to be unable to do ordinary things that everyone else can do, but who doesn't respond with pity. The caseworker helps them accept the loss they are facing, and looks with them at the kinds of things they are still able to do. That way it doesn't seem so hopeless.

The Vocational Rehabilitation Division is a state agency which offers examination, job training and placement, along with some help with the costs of physical therapy, hospital care or surgery and artificial arms or legs when these are necessary to enable a person with a physical or mental disability to qualify for a job. Examination, training and placement are available to all handicapped adults regardless of their income.

Special services are available to blind people. The Lake County Association for the Blind works to promote laws for better working and living conditions for blind people, teaches braille, and visits the blind in their homes to help them with some of the special problems of living in a world of darkness.

Goodwill Industries, Crippled Children's Society, the Habilitation Center and Smith Memorial Industries offer sheltered workshops—places where handicapped people can work at jobs they are able to do, without too much being expected of them.

Not all handicaps are physical. Mentally retarded people can often make use of training for simple jobs, available through the Vocational Rehabilitation Division. The Lake County Association for Retarded Children works to promote legislation and research to help those who suffer from this kind of handicap. Other groups which work primarily with retarded children are listed in a later section.

Many handicapped people need financial help, at least until they can be trained for a job. Details regarding financial help available to them have been covered in an earlier section.

**Who carries the costs?**—The first thing to remember about rehabilitation is that it salvages human lives—this would be a worthwhile thing to do at any



price. But if we consider what it would cost to provide lifetime support for a handicapped person through one of the tax-supported financial assistance programs (including Social Security Disability Benefits), it turns out that using state funds for training disabled people to support themselves is a taxpayer's bargain! Once back on the job, these people again begin paying a share of taxes instead of collecting them.

Goodwill Industries, Lake County Association for Retarded Children, and the Crippled Children's Society are United Fund organizations, but all sheltered workshops receive some additional income from sale of articles made or refurbished by the handicapped people working there.

Other groups mentioned are supported by individual contributions and memberships.

**Issues to discuss.**—When jobs are scarce even for able-bodied workers, why should we try to get jobs for those who are handicapped? Would lifetime financial assistance to keep them out of the labor market be better?

If you were disabled, which would you prefer—a handout or a chance to learn a trade and the hope of getting a job?

### **The Special Problems of Minority Groups**

Pete's cousin married a Korean girl while he was in the service. Now that they need a place to live, they are discovering that not all landlords will rent to them. They want to know who they can talk this over with, and where they can get some helpful suggestions.

Jim is Negro. His family moved into a new neighborhood, and they haven't been able to find any recreational facilities that will accept them. They want to know where they'll be welcome, and they're willing to help organize an integrated community center in their part of town for others like themselves. What can they do?

**Protecting everybody's rights.**—The work of the Fair Employment Practices Commission, which works to insure equal job opportunities for everyone, has been explained in the earlier section on employment. Other groups which concern themselves with educating people toward better human relations include Anselm Forum, the Urban League, B'nai B'rith, "Fair Share," Hammond Commission on Human Relations, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The Urban League works on problems connected with housing, employment, education, vocational guidance, health, recreation and neighborhood improvement. The N.A.A.C.P. is a national organization which strives to promote human rights by opposing discrimination in many of these same areas, using the courts when necessary. Fair Share is a citizens' group using conferences and—as a last resort—picketing of business establishments to persuade them to end discriminatory practices.

Many people join and support these organizations even when they themselves have not suffered from any discrimination, because they recognize that as long as any one group can be deprived of their rights as citizens and as human beings, no one is safe from the effects of discrimination.

**Issues to discuss.**—If people are free to associate with anyone they choose, how can we be sure integration will last? Are enough people willing to be part of integrated groups to make integration a reality?



## LEGAL AID

Jean's parents are being sued for a bill they don't feel they should have to pay. They are afraid to consult with a lawyer because they haven't money for the fee, but they are afraid they may lose their home if they do not get some legal advice. They're getting more and more worried.

The Legal Aid Committee of the Gary Bar Association handles problems like these, at fees based on what the family can pay. If Jean's father is a veteran, they might also be able to get some help from the Lake County Veterans Service office.

In many communities, legal aid is provided by a separate agency, usually under United Fund auspices. Since these agencies have a staff attorney whose only job is to provide legal services for people who could not otherwise afford them, it may be possible for them to give more time and better service than could be offered by lawyers who are busy with their own practice too.

**Issues to discuss.**—Since so many people are short of money at the time they most need legal advice, how can lawyers make a living if they offer service free or at greatly reduced fees? Should service be withheld from those who cannot arrange to pay for it? Should Lake County have a separate agency for Legal Aid? Should this service be supported by the United Fund, as it is in some cities? Should it be tax-supported as it is in criminal cases?

## PROBATION AND PAROLE

George knows someone who got into trouble and was sent to prison. He is expected to be paroled soon, but George wonders what will prevent the same thing from happening all over again.

Very often no one, not even the man who commits a crime, knows exactly why he does, or what will keep him from committing another. What social workers do know is that there are certain basic things everyone needs—food, shelter, a certain amount of security, and the feeling that there is someone who can understand and try to help when problems arise. People who have to do without some of these basic things often feel cheated. They act out their angry feelings by breaking the law.

When a man is on probation or parole, even from an institution in some other state, he is assigned to a social worker, especially trained to understand the problems of people who have been in trouble with the law. The probation or parole officer helps the man get a job, a decent place to live and someone who will take a personal interest in him while he is finding his place in the community. At the same time, he talks things over, helps the probationer to understand himself a little better and to think more realistically about the kind of life he is leading and the kind of person he really wants to be. Very often, having someone to talk with when problems arise helps the man figure out a way to solve them without going against the law.

The Probation Department of Gary City Court, the State Parole office, and the United States Probation-Parole office provide this kind of service, in conjunction with the city and federal courts. These are tax-supported agencies, serving all parolees including those from other states, as well as Indiana State Boys' School and Indiana State Girls' School. The Lake County Probation and Parole Association, privately supported, provides similar services and also carries on an education and research program to learn more about the problems of people



who have broken the law and to share this knowledge with the community in order to get help with these problems.

A supplement to the work of these agencies is offered by the Salvation Army, Goodwill Industries, and the Gary Rescue Mission, which emphasize spiritual and physical as well as social aspects of rehabilitation.

**Issues to discuss.**—What purpose do prisons serve? Should they exist at all? What kind of treatment or service should be offered to people during imprisonment?

Under what circumstances should a man be put on probation instead of sentenced to prison? Will probation offer as effective a deterrent to future crimes as punishment would? What additional problems are created for a man by the fact that he has served time in prison? What is likely to happen to very young offenders placed among so-called hardened criminals?

Should people convicted of very serious crimes ever be paroled? How soon? What kinds of crimes should be considered too serious for early parole? Is a person who commits a murder in a moment of fear more dangerous to society than one who commits a number of small holdups?

Is anyone "hopeless" as far as rehabilitation is concerned? How can we tell who can be rehabilitated, given one more chance? Should the death penalty ever be used to punish crime?

What is likely to happen to a man on parole who can't find a job? If you were an employer, would you hire a man who had been in prison? Is a person who has served his time and been given help toward looking at things differently likely to be less trustworthy than one who has never yet committed a crime?

## **OTHER SERVICES FOR SPECIAL KINDS OF PROBLEMS**

Linda's grandmother, who lives in a small town in Nebraska, is getting too old to live alone. The family wants her to come here and live with them, but she isn't used to big-city traveling. What if she gets sick on the way, or becomes confused when she changes trains in Omaha?

Al is in the Navy, stationed in California. His mother is seriously ill and needs him at home. She wants to know how to arrange for him to get an emergency leave.

The Travelers Aid and the American Red Cross span the nation with their services. Travelers Aid, as its name suggests, helps with emergencies that arise during travel.

Assisting Travelers Aid when inter-city contacts are necessary are the Department of Public Welfare and the Red Cross, which also provides various kinds of help and counseling for servicemen and veterans and their families, aids victims of disasters such as fire and flood, and conducts courses in first aid, water safety, and home care for the sick.

Other services, such as information and assistance in applying for benefits, are offered to veterans and their dependents by the Veterans Administration, the Lake County Veterans Service office, and by the American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, Catholic War Veterans and Veterans of Foreign Wars and their auxiliaries.





## **PART TWO: BABIES AND CHILDREN: MEETING NEEDS FROM THE EARLIEST YEARS OF LIFE**

It is easier to be careful with matches than to put out a forest fire.

Most human problems, like fires, tend to get bigger and bigger if they are neglected too long. The social worker, whose job is solving problems, would much rather have a chance to prevent them.

The more we know about people, the more we realize how early in life most people's troubles begin. Those who come to feel, from the very first, that the world is a safe, warm place to be, and that the people they need most can be counted on to nurture them and care for them, are free to grow up unafraid. They deal with difficulties as they come to them, gaining strength as they go, and giving to others when they can. These are the lucky ones.

Those who begin with fears never eased and needs not fulfilled may spend a lifetime looking for a way to fill up the gaps. These are the ones who never



can quite grow up enough to give to anyone except themselves. All their lives they grapple with needs now buried too deep for them to find and meet. Everyone has troubles sometime—life is like that—but people can only cope with so many at a time. For those who still haven't solved the first difficulties of learning to live and share with other people, any new trouble seems almost overwhelming. At times like that they seem to fall apart, destroy things, break the law. When the community is alarmed, it rushes to treat them, but it is a long, hard task.

This is why social workers have come to stress prevention, to begin the work of helping people from the very beginning. Child welfare is an important field in social work.

### **CLINICS TO KEEP THEM WELL**

Up until a very short time ago, polio used to cripple many thousands of children every year. Today they can be saved. Polio shots are given even to infants, and this crippling disease will soon be a thing of the past.

Health is a field in which the need for prevention is easiest of all to see. No one doubts that it is better to vaccinate everyone than to have to rehabilitate the crippled and the sick. Especially for babies, who have no way to tell us when they feel sick, it is important to have medical care available even for those who are well.

In many communities, well-baby clinics are a part of the general health program, financed by the United Fund. Those nearest to Lake County are the Faith Bailey Health Center and the Lansing Health Council in Calumet City and Lansing, Illinois.

In Lake County itself, preventive programs for contagious diseases are carried on by the local Health Departments. Other services to protect children's health are described in the earlier section on health services for families. Facilities for handicapped children will be described in a later part of this section.

### **MONEY TO FEED AND CLOTHE THEM**

The section on financial help for families describes the ADC program and the services of the Township Trustees, both of which provide assistance for families who for some reason cannot support their children themselves.

ADC (Aid to Dependent Children) as its name indicates, is set up specifically to meet the needs of children. As social workers have realized more and more clearly that children's needs are not just for food, clothing and shelter (important as these physical necessities are), the federal government has placed a steadily increasing emphasis on services in the ADC program.

Today's ADC caseworker is not only concerned with the child's physical survival. It is equally important to know how the child is getting along with his parents, his teachers, and with other children in the family and the neighborhood. The caseworker tries to know each child individually, since no two children, even in one family, are ever exactly the same. If there are special problems, it is the caseworker's job to work with the family to try to help them find a way to solve them. Very often the social worker may talk with parents, teachers, doctors, and even with other social workers about what needs to be done to help a particular child.



ADC's biggest problem in Indiana is the very small amount of money that is allowed—not really enough to live on unless a family has other income. Important as other kinds of services are, they cannot substitute for nourishment and warmth.

At the root of this problem is another, bigger one that Indiana shares with the whole nation: there are those who are afraid that some people have babies just to get money, and that more money will mean more babies, especially among mothers who are not married.

Some states have proposed to deny ADC to any mother who has more than one or two children out of wedlock. Since these states have failed to make any other plans for the children who would be cut off the ADC program under this rule, the federal government has refused to support it. (You will remember from the earlier section that the states receive a part of the cost of the ADC program from federal funds.)

Social workers do not believe that letting children go hungry is a good way to make parents behave. They also have doubts about some of the other suggestions that have been made for solving the problem, such as sterilizing the mothers so they couldn't have any more children, or taking the children away from the mothers: they believe that no one has the right to force a mother to be sterilized against her will, and as for taking the children away from her, they realize how hard it is to find homes for children whose parents are not able to take care of them—it would be a hopeless job to find places for so many others besides. Most important, it would be unfair to both children and parents to separate them if the parents can love them and take good care of them.

Social workers look for a different kind of answer. They believe that first of all, needs should be met for all children as fully as possible. Secondly, they try to help the parents to work out a way of life that will be more satisfying both to them and to the community. If parents can learn to support themselves and their children, as most of them want to be able to do, the ADC "problem" would be a much less serious one.

A further question arises in the process of helping families toward supporting themselves: what about children who work? If the next generation doesn't want to have to depend on others for support, they must learn to hold a job. Up to now, if anyone in the family earned any money, the assistance grant had to be that much less. Recently, the federal government has begun to believe in the importance of encouraging ADC children to work by allowing them to keep some of their earnings. It urges the states to follow suit.

**Issues to discuss.**—Would most people be willing to see more of their tax money going into the ADC or Township Trustees programs in order to give children enough to eat? Would other changes have to be made first?

What should be done about children born out of wedlock? Will keeping grants small prevent people from having them? Should the parents be punished or helped to change their way of living? Can they change?

Should a mother be allowed to keep her illegitimate children if she takes care of them? Should a child be brought up in a home where the mother does not live by the moral standards of the rest of the community? Will people be more "moral" if they have no money? If mothers should not be allowed to keep these children, who will take care of them?

If a child earns money by delivering papers or running errands, should this be his to keep? Should he use all or part of it to buy food for himself and the family? Should he buy his own clothes? Will he still want to work if he can't keep his money to spend as he wants to? Can adults keep their money



to spend as they want to? Should children be expected to take on adult responsibilities when they begin earning money?

Does the ADC program really help children? Would training the parents for jobs help more? What arrangements should be made for care of children while mothers work? Should mothers stay home with their children instead?

### **DAY CARE WHILE MOTHERS WORK**

It seems the working mother is here to stay. More and more women are employed every year, and woman's place no longer seems to be only in the home.

This means plans must be made for care of the children. Often there is a grandmother who can take over, but in many families there is no one on hand to help.

If ADC mothers are to be encouraged to find jobs to support themselves and their children, day care for their children must be available at a cost they can afford. Many of them have limited earning power, and the cost of paying a sitter might take almost their whole paychecks. If ADC is not to be a way of life, then arrangements must be made so that self-support will be possible.

As always, the needs of the child should be considered before anything else. If he is not to have his mother at home with him, then he must have someone else who will take real interest in him and see that he gets as good care as his mother would give him.

For the very young child, day nurseries are one answer. Nurseries and play schools are part of the program of various settlement houses, including Brooks House, Campbell Friendship House, Jewish Community Services, Katherine House, Twin City Recreation Center and John Stewart Settlement House. In addition, there are private nursery schools such as the Mother Goose Day Nursery in Gary which cares for children whose mothers work or who need to spend time among other small children.

When a mother needs care for her children so she can work, she looks for certain things: a location she can get to without traveling too far; fees based on her earnings, or low enough so she can afford to pay them; hours to fit the time she is at work plus the time it takes her for transportation; and most of all, she wants to be sure the nursery is small enough so her child will not be "lost in the shuffle"—very young children need a lot of individual attention.

These requirements are not easy to meet. A lot of small nurseries located in many different neighborhoods would probably cost more—and therefore have to charge more—than a single big one. But the big one would not be as easy for some mothers to get to, and might find it hard to deal with each child's individual needs among so many.

What about the mother who works nights, when the day nurseries are closed? What about the child who just isn't ready yet to get used to being in the middle of a group? Some little children need to have an adult all to themselves, just as their own mother would be if she didn't have to work.

The Lake County Crippled Children's Society provides nursery school training to meet the special needs of the child who is physically handicapped; Peter Pan Day Nursery, Dawn School and Loving Care Nursery have training schools for retarded children; but at this time there are no facilities for children with other kinds of special problems. In some communities, agencies find Family Day Care Homes in which mothers, often with young children of their own, take



care of one or two additional children in their homes. Family Day Care has the advantage of being more like the child's own home, and Day Care Families can be all over the city, wherever they are needed most. The Day Care Mother may not need to charge a great deal since she can provide care for other children along with her own, without leaving her home.

Finding Family Day Care Homes is a big job. Often it means interviewing hundreds of mothers to find enough satisfactory ones, and all homes must be looked at again from time to time to be sure they keep on meeting acceptable standards. But it can mean a lot to the mothers and the children it serves.

The child-care problem does not end when the child reaches school age, although older children are often all but forgotten when plans are made for care of younger ones, and many children between eight and twelve—some even younger—come home after school to an empty house. Fortunately, however, many of the settlement houses with nursery programs offer activities for older children as well. In addition, there are special activities available to older children through Baber Community Center, Gary Neighborhood House, Gary-Alerding Settlement House, Hammond Civic Center, Twin City Recreation Center, the Y.M.C.A., Boy and Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Four-H clubs, Little League, Crown Point Panthers, Crown Point Summer Playground Program, and similar organizations in various neighborhoods.

**What about cost?**—There is a small charge for use of most facilities, although special arrangements can usually be made for those who cannot afford to pay, except in the case of day nurseries. However, in order to make activities and services available to as many children, the fees are kept low. Additional support is therefore required from other sources, and the majority of these agencies are members of the United Fund. City Park Departments contribute their facilities, and some have organized activities. A few organizations are sponsored by contributions from adult members.

**Issues to discuss.**—Should there be more day care facilities in Lake County? Would more mothers work if there were? When jobs are scarce even for men, is it a good thing to open the way for more women to enter the labor market?

What effect is a mother's working likely to have on her children? Can any of the forms of child care substitute for the child's own mother? Would it be better for the family to remain on ADC? Should a mother spend all her time with her children? Would some children gain as much from being among other children as from having their mothers with them?

What kind of care should be available? Are Family Day Care Homes worth the effort of recruiting them? What kind of agency should set up this program?

Should ADC homes be used for Family Day Care? Can a mother give adequate care when her own household budget is so limited? What kind of standards should be used to decide whether care is adequate? If the mother's care is considered satisfactory for her own children, is it satisfactory for others as well? Should public funds be given to a mother whose care is not satisfactory, whether for her own children or for others?

What kind of care should be provided for school-age children? Should the law require all children to be supervised? At what age is a child old enough to be left to himself?

Should fees for day care cover full costs? Could all mothers afford this? If subsidies are necessary, should these come from the United Fund or from taxes? Is there any advantage in encouraging ADC mothers to work and support themselves if day care facilities require public funds?



## MAKING SURE THEY GET THE CARE THEY NEED

Some parents don't know how to take care of small children properly. Others have so many problems of their own that they seem to forget about their children's needs.

When children are not properly fed or clothed, sent to school regularly or given medical care when they are sick, the community begins to be concerned. The law says that no one has the right to mistreat a child, not even its own parents.

If the situation is very bad, the only thing to do may be to take the children out of the parents' home until the parents can take care of them better. But social workers realize that most parents want to take good care of their children, even though they may sometimes need help or guidance, and most children are happier with their own imperfect parents than with even the best of strangers. For these reasons, taking a child from its home is usually a last resort.

The better answer is to help the parents do better. Sometimes they can learn together. In the Lakeview Cooperative Play Program, mothers of pre-school children take turns working in a nursery school for their own and their neighbors' children. A social worker is there to help them handle any problems that come up and to help them learn more about their children.

Besides working with the children in the nursery, many of these mothers take part in group discussions of children's needs and of how parents can help them grow up into responsible citizens. This group is a part of the adult education program of Purdue University's Institute for Urban Development. Groups like this one can go a long way in preventing neglect or abuse of children.

Very few such preventive programs are available. When prevention fails, the juvenile court is called on to protect the child. When a child is neglected or mistreated, the courts refer the problem to the Welfare Department. A Welfare Department caseworker goes to the home and talks to the parents, exploring with them to try to find out what has caused the trouble. Some parents just don't know what they ought to do for their children, or how to find out, or where to get money for what they need. In these cases, the social worker may tell the family about classes in meal planning and homemaking offered by the County Extension Service, or about financial help from ADC or the Township Trustees, and then check with them from time to time to see what progress they are making.

Usually it is not quite that easy. Sometimes parents lose their tempers with children, and tempers are often hard to keep in control. Sometimes they are not sure what they want for their children or for themselves, and the social worker is needed to help them think things through. There may be a lot of other things bothering them that have to be worked out before they can be good parents again.

Sometimes the children may have to be cared for someplace else for awhile, until the parents can manage things a little better. The caseworker usually tries to help the parents themselves decide what arrangements will be the best for the children and for the family as a whole, and the family and the caseworker try to help the child understand the plan they have made together, so the child can accept it more easily. If the child must be away from the home for awhile, the caseworker goes on seeing the parents to help them work things out so that the child can come home again as soon as possible. In the rare situations where there seems to be no hope that the parents will ever be able to take care of the children as they need to, the caseworker tries to help them and the child accept the need for the child to have a different home.



It is never easy to be sure of just what is best for a particular family, or to judge which parents will be able to do better and which ones will not. No social worker knows everything. Some families feel the social worker has no right to interfere with them no matter what they do.

Social workers do not claim to know all the answers. But they do know from their special training and experience what most children must have in order to grow up into healthy adults. Because they see so many children, they can often help parents to understand their children better, to tell the difference between a serious problem and a normal passing phase. Sometimes parents can help their children in many ways they didn't even realize until the caseworker pointed them out.

The social worker's job is to help parents do what is best for their children, and for themselves as well. Every child deserves a real family of his own, and it is the purpose of protective services to help his parents see that he gets what he needs.

**Issues to discuss.**—When does the community have the right to interfere in parents' care of their children? Can a social worker really know what is best for a child if his own parents do not? Should there be laws for the protection of children?

Who has the right to say when a child should be taken away from his parents? Can the courts make these decisions without having a social worker look into the home situation?

What should be done about parents who refuse their children necessary medical care because of religious or other beliefs? Has a parent the right to let his child risk death if the treatment is contrary to what the parent believes in? Has anyone else the right to force parents to allow treatment to be given to their children if the parents honestly believe it is wrong? What about treatments which may not be matters of life or death? Should a child be vaccinated against his parents' wishes? How can epidemics be controlled if the law does not require people to accept prevention measures?

How should neglect be defined? If a nine-year-old child is left alone at home in the evening, is this neglect? Should the law be flexible, on the assumption that some children are more mature than others? How can maturity be judged? Does it make a difference where the parents have gone, or how long the child was left alone?

What is cruelty? Can parents spank their children without interference? Does it make a difference how hard they spank, or how often? Should the caseworker urge some other means of discipline?

Adults are usually left alone by the law unless they have broken it. Should children be left alone until they have shown actual delinquent behavior? How can we tell the difference between interfering with someone's privacy and giving constructive help? Should anyone be given help they have not asked for? How should help be provided for children whose parents have not asked?

## **FOSTER CARE — A FULL-TIME FAMILY FOR A TEMPORARY NEED**

When it seems best for a child to leave his own home for awhile until his parents can work out some of their problems, he has to have someplace to go until his parents can have him home again.

Think how frightening it must be for a child to find that his family has problems so serious that they cannot work them out while he is with them.



If he is very young and the problems are very complicated, it may not be possible to explain things to him in a way that he can altogether understand. Sometimes all he knows for certain is that they have sent him away. He must wonder why they didn't seem to want him any more, and worry over what he could have done that created such serious trouble . . . did all this happen because he was bad? Would it change if he tried to be good? Before anyone has realized the need to plan for him to go somewhere else, the chances are he will have been through some painful times at home. He will have seen his parents angry and upset and troubled, perhaps quarreling with each other, perhaps neglecting him. It must be hard for him to believe that such a home can ever be whole again. It must seem that he will never be able to come back.

This frightened, troubled child will need to learn all over again what a real home is like. He will need a warm, comfortable family who can care about him enough to help heal the hurt and the uncertainty he feels. He will even need to know that he can be bad sometimes, without being sent away. Yet with all the love they can give him, this new family must still be able to let him go when the time comes for his own family to take him back.

The job of being Foster Parents is not an easy one. It requires people who feel that children are fun to be with, who really like having them around and getting to know them even for a little while, and can accept the fact that no child is always good.

People like this are not easy to find. Even with money for food and clothing provided by the agency that places the child, not everyone has room for someone extra in the family. More homes are always needed, and sometimes children must remain with their own families even when this does not seem to be the best plan for them, because the right foster home has not been found. Enough foster homes for Negro children are especially hard to find.

**How agencies plan for children's care.**—The section on Making Sure They Get the Care They Need describes the first steps: the social worker first tries to work things out with the parents so the child can remain at home; when it seems that foster care would be the best thing for the child, placement is arranged either through the Catholic Family Service Agencies or through the Department of Public Welfare.

Sometimes the family agrees to the placement plan voluntarily and arranges to pay what it can to the agency for the child's care. Even when the parents do not agree to the plan, placement may sometimes be absolutely necessary in order to protect the child. In these situations, or when a child has been abandoned by his parents, he is made a Ward of the Court, and placed in custody of the social agency. The social agency then has the right to place the child wherever they feel his needs could be met best. Wardship is a legal action taken by the Juvenile Court. When a child becomes a ward he cannot return to his own parents until the court gives permission, usually when the social agency recommends it.

Foster home placement is never a permanent plan. When a child is placed in a foster home, the social worker continues to work with his own parents to help them work things out so they can take the child back. If there seems to be no hope that the child can ever go back to his own home, the social agency will ask the court to free the child for adoption by a new, permanent family.

**Paying the costs.**—A child's own parents must provide for him as far as they can, even when he is not in their home. Only when the court makes the child available to be adopted by someone else does their responsibility end.



The social agency provides a monthly payment to the foster family for the child's food and care, plus an additional allowance for clothing and school books. Amounts are based on the age of the child. The child's parents pay the social agency back whatever amount has been decided on, based on how much they earn.

The part of the cost the parents are not able to meet comes from tax money, including some of the children placed by the Catholic Agencies. When a child on ADC is placed in a foster home, ADC funds continue to provide for him just as they did in his own home.

**Issues to discuss.**—What should agencies do when there are not enough foster homes available? Can an institution substitute for a home when a child really needs a family?

Would paying more to foster parents encourage more of the right kind of families to take children? Should money be used as an incentive for foster families? Might there be families capable of giving real help to children who would feel they couldn't afford to give a foster child the really good care he needs for only \$45 or \$50 a month? Should a higher payment be allowed for children with special problems, such as those who are physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or have serious behavior problems?

Should foster families be limited to those with both a mother and a father in the home? Might some ADC mothers make good foster mothers if the father was not required? Should older couples be accepted as foster parents? Should there be any age limit?

Should public funds be used to pay for care of children placed by a private agency? What standards of quality should government impose on homes the public pays for? Should government impose similar standards even on homes it does not pay for? Should all placements be made by a public agency? Can a public agency specify what religious training a child must have? Would this violate the constitutional guarantee of freedom of worship?

Should parents have to pay for foster care for children whom they have not placed voluntarily? Should the taxpayers have to, instead?

## ADOPTIONS

Social workers believe every child should have the right to grow up in a family of his own. If the family he is born into cannot take care of him, a new one should be found that will.

The social worker's job is to find the family that can meet the special needs of a particular child, just as in foster home placements. (The same agencies handle both kinds of placements.) Many feel they should be even more careful, since an adoptive home will keep the child for all of his childhood while a foster home is only for a short time.

In order to do this, they make a careful study of couples interested in adopting children: the social worker talks with them both, gets to know them well enough to have an idea as to what sort of parents they'd make, and what sort of child would fit in best with them.

At the same time, the agency is studying the children available for adoption, talking with the parents, and examining the children carefully to find out whether they are normal both mentally and physically; the caseworker inquires about any hereditary illnesses in the family, as well as about any illness the child himself may have had.



If parents are giving up a child voluntarily, the social worker helps them to think the decision over very carefully before they make up their minds. Sometimes as they talk with her they realize they really want to keep the child—and it's best they find this out before it's too late! Even if the child has been taken away from the parents by the court, the social worker has first made every effort to work things out with them.

By the time a child is placed with adopting parents by an agency, the social worker has done everything possible to make sure that nothing will go wrong.

There are a great many couples who want to adopt a child if they cannot have one of their own—so many that, for some children, the agency can choose the very best home from among several. This may mean disappointment for some couples. The agency may not have a child for every family who would like one.

Sometimes these disappointed couples think of looking elsewhere. They have heard of black markets and gray markets, and they wonder if this is the answer.

A black market baby is one who is purchased, often for a large sum of money, from his mother or a go-between. It is illegal, of course, since the law does not permit human beings to be bought and sold like merchandise. Even if a couple is willing to risk breaking the law and can afford the very high price the black market is likely to charge, there are many hazards: first, since there is no agency study of the child, the couple cannot be sure he is healthy; second, the couple themselves have no help in thinking over their own readiness to take care of a child; worst of all, even if they have paid the price and are willing to take the risks, they cannot be sure the child will be theirs—until adoption proceedings are completed, which may take some time, they have no legal right to him. His mother, having had no help in thinking through her decision, may suddenly demand him back, even after the new family has learned to love him. Such situations lead to heartbreak for everyone concerned.

The gray market differs from the black in that no sale is involved. The go-between is often a highly respected doctor or lawyer who sincerely wants to help the couple find a child. But the dangers are the same.

Social workers realize that many couples might be willing to take even a child who was retarded, or crippled or blind. Some families can give a great deal of love to a child when they know he needs them so much. But it is best not to let such things happen by accident—a family should be carefully chosen to meet the special needs of this kind of child, and they should have a chance to look very carefully at their feelings about the responsibility they are taking on. This is the fairest way, for both the parents and the child.

Surprisingly, even with all the families wanting children, there are still some children who cannot find homes: more Negro children are available than there are families for.

Most of the families who want a child ask for an infant so it will grow up with them and seem more like their own. Older children who become available for adoption are often hard to place, even when there are families who have been waiting a long time for a child.

**Issues to discuss.**—Some states' laws forbid adoption of a child by anyone except its relatives unless the child is placed by a social agency licensed to handle adoptions. Should Indiana have such a law? What other safeguards should there be to protect children from being handed out carelessly in the black or gray markets?



Should foster families be allowed to adopt children placed with them if the children become available for adoption? Would this lead to people taking foster children they hoped to adopt and finding it hard to let them go if adoption was not possible? Is it better to keep foster homes and adoptive homes entirely separate? Might the agency have different requirements for a foster home than for an adoptive one?

How much effort should an agency make to "match" children to adopting parents so they will not look different from the rest of the family? What should be done about finding homes for children who are racially mixed, for whom no "matching" parents are available?

What requirements should an agency establish for adopting parents as to age, financial status, etc.? Should it apply these requirements even to families willing to accept a child who is hard to place?

Should an agency offer to help adopting parents meet the cost of caring for a hard-to-place child if they are otherwise satisfactory and cannot afford to take the child without financial help? How does this differ from keeping the child in a foster home?

### CHILDREN WITH SPECIAL KINDS OF PROBLEMS

In the building where Carol lives there's a boy of nine who has tantrums his parents can't seem to control. Recently he's started stealing. The parents want to know what makes him act like he does.

Mike's little brother isn't doing well in school. He's bright enough, but he seems to daydream all the time. The teacher feels sure something is bothering him, but she hasn't been able to sit down and talk with him in order to find out what it is.

Sally's cousin will be in a T.B. hospital for several months, and is worried about her little girl. Either having a housekeeper in the home or being in a foster home makes it seem to the child as if her own mother were never coming back, and it looks as if she might be more comfortable living in a group of other children for awhile. The mother wonders whether there is a place where her daughter can be cared for until she herself is well enough to come home.

**Child guidance and counseling.**—Being a good parent is no easy task. All parents worry now and then, and none of them is ever absolutely sure he is doing all the right things for his children. Still, most families get along fairly well on the whole. Most problems are solved before too long, and most children grow up to be healthy and well-balanced adults.

The problems that cannot be solved by time and the best efforts of the parents need expert help. Often both the parents and the child are too much involved in the situation to see what it is that's going wrong. Well-meaning relatives and friends are quick to say what they would do "if that child were mine—" but the various bits of advice often only contradict each other and confuse things more.

Child guidance is basically very much the same as other forms of family counseling described in Part One. The caseworker's job is to help the parent explore what the problem is, when and how it began, what is being done about it and why that doesn't seem to be working. The social worker and the parent talk over what other ways the situation might be handled, and try to decide on one that might be better than whatever was done in the past.

Sometimes the social worker sees the child as well as the parents. More often, especially if the child is very young, it is better to help the parents to



work with their own child—it's their job. The social worker's job is to share with them his knowledge of what is "normal" for children, what certain kinds of behavior are likely to mean, and what a parent can do to help a child deal with particular kinds of difficulties. When the parents understand their child better they are often able to change whatever has been the main cause of the trouble, so that the child won't need to act out his unhappiness by behaving badly.

Lake County Mental Health Clinic offers service of this kind. Its staff includes social workers, psychologists and psychiatrists, working together to understand and help with whatever kinds of problems are brought to them. In addition, child guidance services are provided by some of the same agencies that offer other counseling to families: the Department of Public Welfare, the Jewish Welfare Federation, and the Catholic Family Service Agencies. The Lake County Child Guidance Centers are set up specifically to counsel parents and children who need help with their problems.

**School Social Workers.**—When a child's problems bother him so much that he is unable to do his best work in school, getting help with those problems becomes an important part of the learning process. For this reason, the staff of the public schools includes social workers and counselors who help the child and his parents explore whatever is interfering with their school work. Sometimes the problem involves the whole family, and the school social worker refers them to whatever other agencies in the community can best help them with it. Sometimes it involves only the child himself and the social worker tries to help him and his parents directly.

Because the schools have limited funds, they cannot possibly provide enough social workers to meet the needs of every child who could use help. For this reason they have made a decision to concentrate on the lower grades only, in the hope of catching the problems as early as possible, before they become any more complicated than they already are. This also explains why they try to refer families to other agencies whenever possible.

**Children with handicaps.**—Like every other child, the child with a handicap needs nourishment and warmth and the assurance that there is someone to care for him. In addition, he needs special help to master the everyday tasks of living, including some things most children pick up from each other just by being together. He is always a little bit alone, even when other children invite him to play—and too often they do not. He is the one set apart, either because he cannot run with the others, or see them, or hear them, or understand the simple things they say to him. Whatever his limitations, he knows he is different . . . and it hurts.

Having him makes his parents different too. They must give him so much more of themselves than other children need, yet they must help him learn to do things for himself, even when they see how hard he has to try. If there are other children, they must somehow try to be fair to all of them and still give each one what he needs. It is a difficult and lonely job.

For this reason, parents of these children often find it helps to get together with others who have problems like their own. In groups they can work for better schools for their children's special needs, can help each other find better ways to handle things, can raise funds for research toward prevention and cure, and can help the community understand these children who are not quite like the rest. These are some of the purposes served by such organizations as the Lake County Association for Retarded Children, Lake County Chapter, Indiana



Society for Crippled Children, which provides various services for the handicapped, including speech and hearing clinics which offer a treatment program for children and adults with speech or hearing disorders, a Cerebral Palsy Diagnostic Clinic, an Easter Seal Therapy Center offering a child development program of occupational therapy and nursery school training for handicapped pre-school children, and facilities for summer camp, along with casework services to counsel parents; the Calumet Council for Blind Children.

### UNITED CEREBRAL PALSY

The Lake County Association for Retarded Children provides child guidance and training programs for retarded and multiple handicapped children and some counseling for their parents.

A special education program for handicapped children is offered by Township and City Public Schools and covers the entire county. Some of the organizations listed in Part One, under "Health and Mental Health" offer service to handicapped children as well as adults.

In addition to these classes in local communities, there are State Schools for the Blind, the Deaf, and the Mentally Retarded, offering special training facilities which would not be available to these children at home. Some public schools in Lake County also accept blind and deaf children in regular classes.

Some handicaps could be lessened or removed entirely if only the parents had enough money—often thousands of dollars—for special medical care. For these families, the Department of Public Welfare can offer hope. They pay what they can, and the Department, through its Crippled Children's Services program, takes care of the rest. No child needs to grow up with a serious handicap for financial reasons alone.

The Welfare Department also arranges for admission to the State Schools, and provides counseling service both for individual parents and parent groups.

**Institutions.**—Most children are happiest living at home. If their own homes are not available for some reason, social workers usually look for a foster home or adoptive home as the next best thing.

But now and then there is a child who cannot feel quite comfortable with any family except his own; or a handicapped child needs special kinds of care which could not be given at home; or an emergency comes up, and for a few days there is no home available for a certain child to go to. These things happen. When they do, the answer is usually special care in a special place.

The orphan asylum and the foundling home are things of the past. In their place stand modern institutions equipped to give particular kinds of care to children who cannot be cared for anywhere else.

Besides the various State Schools for handicapped children mentioned above, there are other institutions, both public and private, to meet various kinds of special needs. (In addition to those listed here, there are some that serve only teen-agers; these are listed in Part Three.) The Bethany Home, a United Fund agency; the Family and Children's Center in Mishawaka, also privately supported; and the tax-supported Lake County Detention Home, all care for both boys and girls. The Carmelite Homes, one for boys and the other for girls, receive some of their income from the United Fund. All except the County Detention Home charge nominal fees if the family is able to pay.

Most institutions for children are intended to provide only temporary care until the special need is met and the child can return either to his own home or



that of a foster family. Social workers recognize the need for institutions, but they still believe that whenever possible, a child should have a home.

**Issues to discuss.**—Should handicapped children be placed in institutions for special training or kept at home? How should this be decided? Does a handicapped child have less need for home and family than normal children do? What advantages can an institution provide?

Should handicapped children be placed in regular classes where they can get used to being among normal children, or in a special class where others have similar problems and teachers have special training and equipment for teaching them? What is the difference between a special class in the local school and a state institution?

How should schools deal with children's special problems? Should school social work staffs be increased to take care of more children within the school setting? Can these problems be handled as well by other agencies outside the school? Is there a need to have school social workers at all?

Are there too many agencies covering special kinds of handicaps? What requirements should be established for an agency to remain in existence? Should the Lake County Medical Society take responsibility for setting the standards for such agencies, or if not, who should do this? Can agencies dealing with medical problems be set up by just anyone?

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### **PART THREE: TEENS AND YOUNG ADULTS**

The years between childhood and maturity are often difficult ones. The urge toward growth struggles to free itself from a lingering wish to keep the protection and security of being a child for a little while longer.

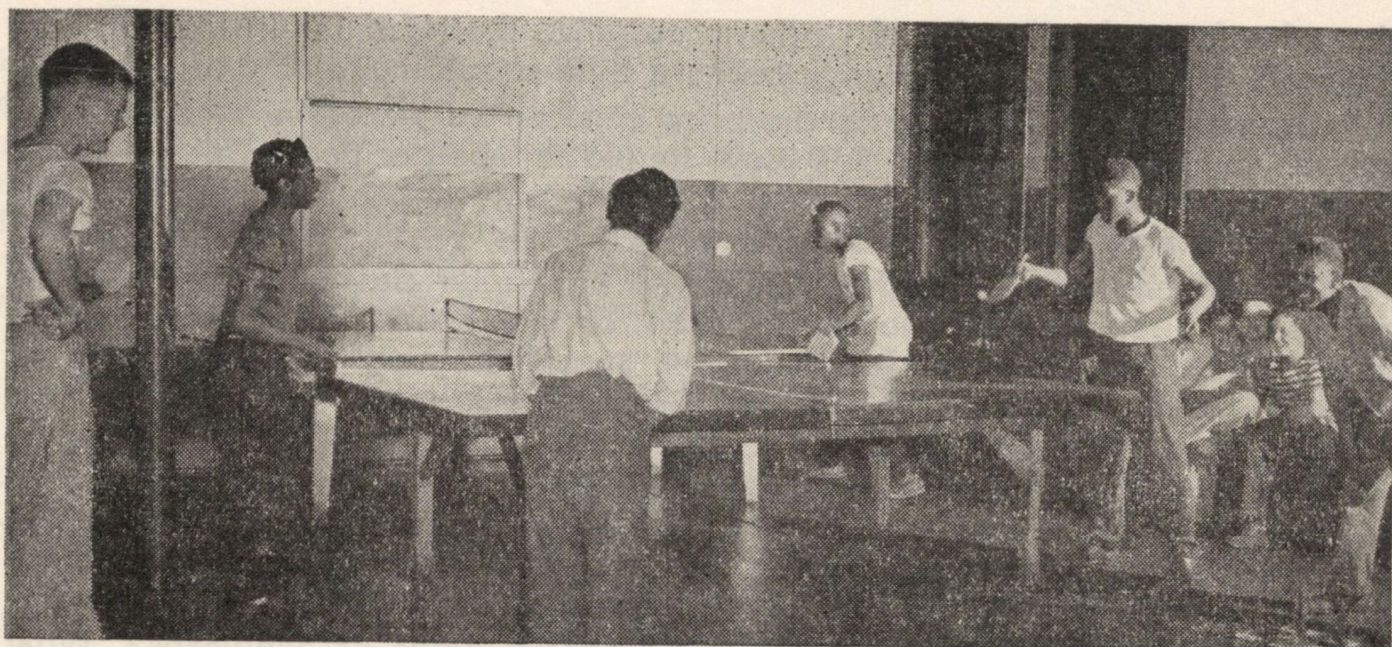
Adulthood means responsibility. It means holding a job, and sooner or later, taking care of a family; it means making your own decisions and standing on your own feet, and perhaps having others depend on you. You look at yourself in the mirror and you know you're getting there. You look forward to it . . . but you wonder if you'll be ready for it.

Your friends face all the same uncertainties. The same changes are taking place in their lives as in yours. They have the same disagreements with parents as to how much control they need and how much freedom they should have. If they are ever to stand by themselves their ties to their parents will have to be loosened before very much longer. And yet no one wants to be entirely alone—friends become very important now. You want to spend your time with them instead of staying home with the family. You need places to go and something to do, outlets for energies, and the feeling that you belong somewhere. Having a chance to share feelings, to get together and talk things over with others who see things from your point of view, seems to make it a little easier to cope with life and the demands it makes.

Sometimes this is enough to get you through to adulthood fairly smoothly. Sometimes special problems arise, and you need to talk them over with someone who has the special training and knowledge necessary to help you solve them.

Social workers are on hand to fill all of these functions, because the problems of growing up, like most other problems, are better off solved early—preferably before they start.





## RECREATION

Don and his friends don't have much to do after school. Recently some of them stole a car and drove it around the block, just to prove they could. They put it back that time and nothing happened, but Don realizes they'll get into serious trouble if they don't find something better to do with their time.

Liz is shy. She's afraid to join a group because she isn't sure anyone will like her, but she's awfully lonely as things are now.

Hank is Negro. He and his friends think they have to stick together, because not everybody accepts them. But they really don't want to keep to themselves this way. They'd like to mix with others if they knew where and how.

**Where can they get together?**—Social workers have found that getting together in groups to learn new skills and plan activities together can be worthwhile for any age group. The give-and-take of group activities is an important way of learning to work with all kinds of people, of preparing to take a responsible part in the life of a democracy.

In the teens, when less and less time is spent at home with the family, when friends are more important than ever, and when the kind of group you get into can make the difference between delinquency and useful citizenship, a chance to get into the right kind of group can make a big difference in your life.

Some social workers have special training in working with groups, in helping people get along with each other and work together to accomplish things that couldn't be done alone. It is the group worker's job to help each person in the group bring out the best that is in him—that way the whole group benefits.

Most community centers, camps and other recreational organizations have experienced group workers on their staffs. They make their facilities available to everyone in the community, without regard to race or creed. Some charge a small fee for participation in their activities, but arrangements can usually be made to include those who cannot afford to pay.

Recreation facilities for teen-agers are available through the following organizations: Gary Department of Public Parks, Gary Public Schools, City of Hammond Recreation Department, East Chicago Community Recreation Department, and Crown Point summer Playground Program, all locally tax-supported;



Baber Community Center, Brooks House, Gary-Alerding Settlement House, Gary Neighborhood House, Hobart Ho-Hive, John Stewart Settlement House, Katherine House, Munster Town Hall, Whiting Community Center, and Twin City Recreation Center, community centers supported either by the United Fund or by the local community. Other facilities are made available by local chapters of national organizations, such as the YMCA, YWCA, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Little League, American Legion Junior Baseball, Rainbow Girls Softball League, Salvation Army Citadel, Knights of Columbus Columbian Squires, and the Catholic Youth Organization. Other local organizations include the Steel City Boys Club, the East Gary Inter-Club Council, Jewish Community Services, Lake County Extension Service, 4-H Clubs, Crown Point Panthers, and Babe Ruth League. There are also camps sponsored by many of these organizations which offer an experience in group living during the summer months.

**Issues to discuss.**—What causes teen-agers to get into trouble? How can recreational groups prevent delinquency?

How do such groups benefit the community? Are community recreational facilities a luxury or a necessity? Should public funds support them? Should state or federal government contribute? Do you feel your community has enough facilities to meet the need?

If public facilities are available, are private organizations needed in addition? What are the advantages of having a variety of facilities provided by different organizations? Is it a waste of money to have so many groups offering similar services?

## **COUNSELING AND HELP WITH SPECIAL PROBLEMS**

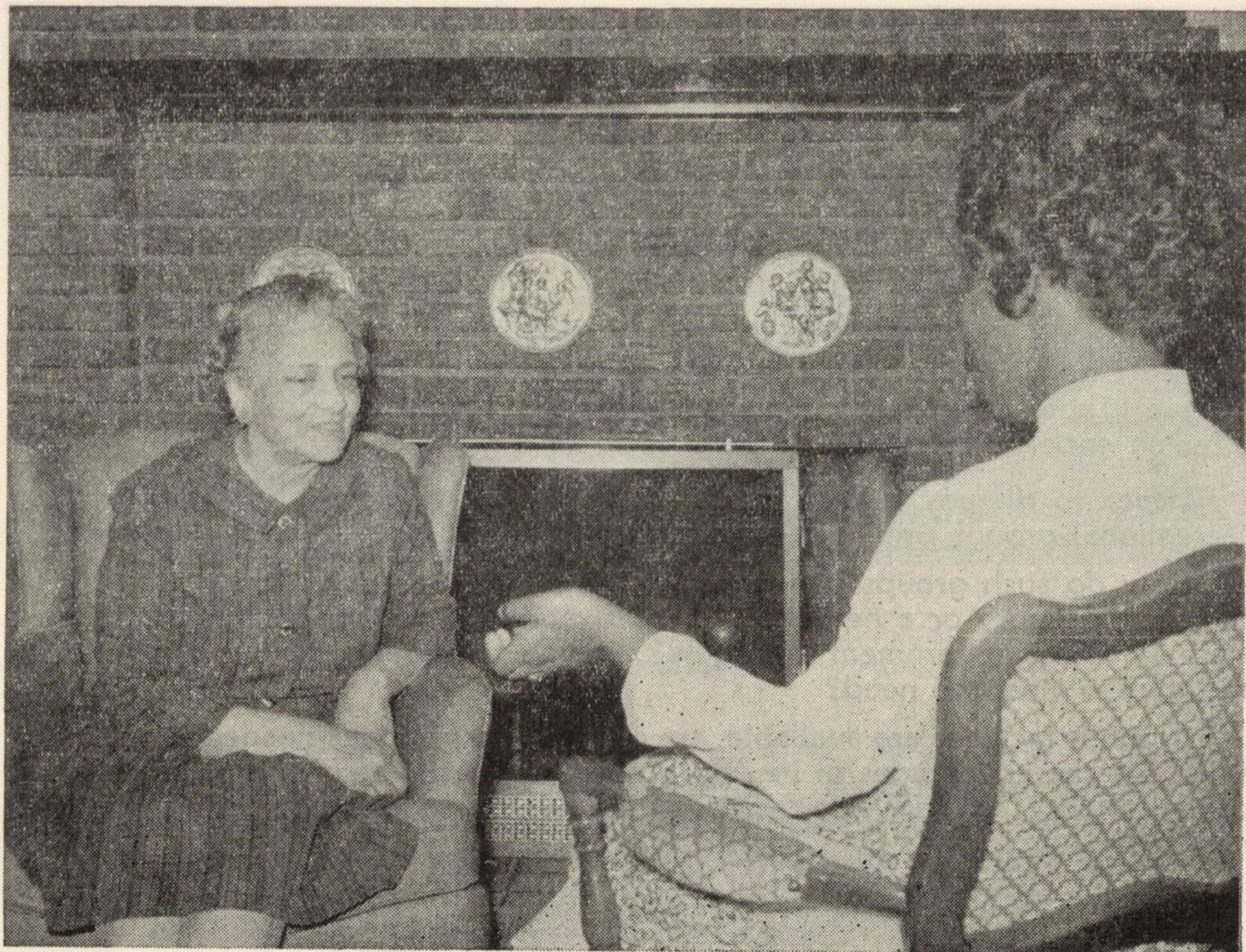
**Delinquency.**—Ted's cousin is threatening to leave home. He tells Ted he's sick and tired of having adults running his life, of parents and teachers always telling him what to do. Sometimes he purposely breaks rules, just to show he can get away with it. Ted feels there's trouble ahead, but he doesn't know what anyone can do about it.

**Why does delinquency happen?**—Becoming independent of parents is part of growing up. But it doesn't happen overnight, and at times it seems as though it never will. This is when it begins to seem necessary to break loose, not just from parents and the rules they make, but from all rules and all laws.

Rebelling doesn't accomplish much. Being an adult means being able to live comfortably within the law, as a responsible citizen. Those who have to break the law to prove something usually find, after awhile, that they've proven the wrong things about themselves, and wound up with more restrictions on their freedom than they started with. Sometimes, without even realizing it, they've wanted this to happen, to assure them that what they were doing really mattered to someone. Sometimes, in a way, it's good to know there's someone around to say "stop" when things get out of hand. Becoming an adult could be almost frightening if there weren't. But that doesn't make the restrictions any easier to live with.

What everyone wants is a chance to grow up, to be himself. No one really expects to have complete freedom from laws and rules and restrictions, but almost everyone hopes to find a way of living that he feels is his own.





**What can a social worker do?**—Counseling young people is not very different from counseling anyone else. The social worker is trained to understand people's feelings, and to help them toward understanding themselves. At the same time he knows that laws and rules of some kind are necessary, for everybody's good.

In some ways, the social worker is like an understanding friend, one who can understand your way of looking at things and who accepts you for what you are.

In other ways, he is like a substitute parent, but with a very important difference: he provides guidance and firmness and some understanding of the adult world and what it will expect of you, just as parents do; but you didn't grow up with him, and you aren't his child. You can talk with him even about your feelings toward your parents—everybody resents his parents now and then, and every social worker knows it. (Most parents know it too, but it's harder to talk about it with them.)

When you talk things over with someone who can see things your way and still understand your parents' point of view, it sometimes turns out that the two sides aren't as different as they seemed. The social worker helps you learn to control some of the feelings that might have gotten you into trouble, and this helps smooth out some of the frictions that used to arise. At the same time, if you and he decide it's necessary, he talks with your parents in order to help them see things in a different way than they did before.

The social worker helps you to look toward the future, as well as the here-and-now, and to work toward the goals you've set yourself as part of growing up. With him you can talk about practical, constructive steps to prepare yourself for earning a living later on, as well as finding better ways of getting along



in the meantime. Looking at it this way, one step at a time, the future doesn't seem too overwhelming—but there's a lot to be done. There isn't much time to waste on doing things that won't get you anywhere.

**How do you get to a social worker?**—Usually when you're having trouble, other people notice it. Sometimes a teacher or a minister or a parent becomes concerned and contacts a social agency for help: this might be the Department of Public Welfare, which provides counseling of this kind in its Special Services Division; or it might be the Mental Health Clinic. You yourself might contact these agencies if you felt the need. If the problems that were bothering you had already led to some sort of delinquent action, the police would refer the matter to the Juvenile Court. Whichever agency you went to, the goals would be the same: to help you find a way of life that you could feel comfortable about, so you could get along with your family and with the rest of the community and still be yourself.

Some communities have organizations of businessmen known as "Big Brothers." Each of these men acts as "Big Brother" to a boy who has problems that seem likely to get him into trouble, gets to know him, talks with him, and tries to help him work things out without breaking laws. Although these men are not professional social workers, they work closely with a social worker who provides professional guidance. These men do a lot of good for the community in preventing delinquency before problems get serious enough to need intensive professional help. Lake County does not have a "Big Brother" Association, and the social agencies, including the courts, do what they can in preventing problems as well as solving those that have already happened.

The Juvenile Court, in addition to problems of delinquency, deals with the problems of children whose parents are unable to take care of them or have neglected them, decides paternity and orders support of children born out of wedlock, and (when the particular circumstances make it necessary) grants permission for minors to marry, leave school, or join the armed forces. It also has jurisdiction over adults who have neglected their children or contributed to a child's delinquency.

A delinquent who comes before the Juvenile Court has a hearing, not a trial. Its purpose is not to decide whether he is innocent or guilty, but to decide what would be the best way to provide him with guidance in working out his problems. The court is there to help him, as well as to protect the community.

**Institutions for troubled young people.**—Sometimes problems are such that they cannot easily be solved at home. When someone gets into difficulty, it may take a lot of time and a lot of help before he can be sure he'll stay out of trouble. In the meantime, until he can keep things under control by himself, it may be easier for everyone if he stays somewhere else, away from wherever it was that his difficulties began.

For reasons like these, it is necessary to have places where control and guidance are available, where there won't be so many uncertainties while the problems are being worked out.

Institutions for teen-agers are intended to provide a place where a boy or girl can live among others of the same age while working with a social worker on whatever problems have become most serious. Sometimes the problem has to do with the home rather than with the boy or girl. When it does, the social worker tries to help the parents improve the situation while their son or daughter is away, so there will be a better place to come back to when the time comes.



Some of these group homes, as they are sometimes called, are used for children of all ages, including teen-agers. The Bethany Home, the Carmelite Homes, the Lake County Detention Home, and the Family and Children's Center are also listed in Part Two. Others, such as the Mayflower Home for Girls, Hoosier Boys' Town, and the Lake County Children's Home, are for teen-agers only, since younger children are more likely to need foster home care with a family than a group home. All of these homes are available to those who need them. Those which charge fees can nearly always make some arrangements for the care of those whose families cannot pay.

**Issues to discuss.**—Should a minor have to pay the same penalty as an adult would pay for the same offense? If two boys, ages 17 and 19, both do something that is against the law, is there any reason to handle them differently?

Why isn't guilt or innocence just as important in juvenile cases as it is for adults? Should a juvenile have a lawyer and a jury trial? How does the Juvenile Court protect the rights of those who come before it? Can a caseworker help a boy or girl solve their problems when the caseworker's recommendation could mean commitment to a state school? Can probation officers as well as state schools be geared to help rather than punishment?

Should the Juvenile Court ever grant permission for a boy or girl to leave school before the age of 16? When so many high school dropouts are unable to get jobs later on, should the law permit still others to give up their education before completing it? Can the law solve the problem of dropouts?

How do the services of caseworkers in the Court, Welfare Department, or Mental Health Clinic fit in with those of group workers, described in the section on Recreation? Is there a need for both kinds of help in order for some kinds of problems to be solved?

Under what circumstances should a boy or girl who gets into trouble be placed in an institution, and what kind of help should he receive when he gets there? What kinds of problems besides those of delinquency might be dealt with by placement in a group home?

What effect is the group itself likely to have on the young person who enters a group living arrangement such as those described here? Can the group worker's skills be used in such a setting to help the members of the group in the home to help each other with the problems they all have in common?

**Unmarried motherhood.**—Phyllis' best friend was very much in love. Her parents felt that she was too young to get married, and it was awfully hard to wait. Now she is pregnant, the boy has left town and she doesn't even know where he is. She wonders what her parents will say when they find out, and what will happen to her and to her child.

When a girl is pregnant out of wedlock, she has many problems at once. She wonders what her family and friends will think of her, and what her life will be like after she has had a child; she wonders whether the birth will be difficult, and whether there will be anyone to stand by her while she goes through it. Most of all, she wonders whether or not she should keep her child. If she keeps it, how can she take care of it? If she gives it up will she regret it? Who will take care of it if she does not keep it?

None of these decisions is easy to make, but all of them are more difficult when the girl is all alone. Often, when she most needs family and friends to help her through this very difficult time in her life, she feels least able to talk with them about what has happened.



For this problem, just as for many others, there are social workers who are on hand to help. Without condemnation or blame, the social worker helps the girl to think about why this has happened to her, and to plan constructively for the future.

No one can say in advance whether a mother should keep her child. This is a decision she must make for herself. But the social worker helps her to consider what keeping the child will mean to her future, and at the same time to think about how she will feel about giving it up. If she decides to keep it, the social worker can help her plan for its support and care, usually through the Aid to Dependent Children Program of the Public Welfare Department. If she gives it up for adoption, the social worker can assure her that every possible effort will be made to make sure that a good home will be found, with adopting parents who can give a child good care, security and love.

Whatever decision she makes, the social worker stands by the girl, helping her to be certain about what she has decided to do, and helping her plan for the future in terms of this decision. Having a baby is not likely to seem as frightening if there is someone to talk things over with.

Three different agencies provide services to unmarried mothers. Any girl may choose which one she wishes to go to, either on the basis of her own preference or of the specific services they offer. All services from any social agency are confidential.

The Lake County Department of Public Welfare offers three kinds of services: the first is the counseling explained above, to help the girl plan for herself and her child; secondly, the Welfare Department can place the child for adoption if this is what the girl decides she wants them to do; third, if she decides to keep her child, the Welfare Department can help her with the problem of money to live on through the Aid to Dependent Children program, and at the same time help her through the legal procedures necessary to obtain support from the father of the child.

The Salvation Army offers a group home where the girl can stay until after her baby is born. When there are reasons for her to feel she would be better off away from home, it helps to have somewhere to go where there are other people who can sympathize and understand.

The Catholic Family Service Agencies offer care for the girl during her pregnancy and adoptive placement for the baby after it is born. If the girl is Catholic, it may be important to her to be sure that her baby is placed in a Catholic home. However, if she decides in talking with the social worker that she would rather keep the baby, she can get help in planning for the future just as she would from either of the other agencies.

Social agencies often work together to help the people who come to them. If a social worker in one of the private agencies finds that a girl is going to need help in order to support her baby after it is born, the social worker will help her get in touch with the Welfare Department and make whatever arrangements are necessary. Often too, if a girl is going to keep her baby, the social worker can help her look for a job and arrange for the baby's care. In addition, if she keeps the baby, it will help to have someone think with her about how best to explain the situation to her family and her friends and sometimes even to talk things over with the baby's father to see what plans for the future can be worked out with him.



Finally, the girl and the social worker will talk about the kind of person she wants to be from now on, what she was hoping for when she became pregnant and how she can live in the future so that this will not happen to her again. The social worker can understand her needs and her loneliness, and out of that understanding can often help her find a better way to deal with them.

**Issues to discuss.**—Some people say that no mother should be allowed to keep her child if it is born out of wedlock, especially if she is not able to provide for herself and the child without asking for public assistance—do you agree?

Why does a girl become pregnant out of wedlock? Would knowing that the child would be taken away from her keep this from happening?

What should be done about the father of the child? Is a forced marriage a solution to the problem? Is it enough for the court to require him to support the child?

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## VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE AND JOB TRAINING

Little children play. Older children study and learn. Adults work. To many people, the time when they began to earn their own living and be responsible for their own needs, seemed to mark the time when they ceased to be children.

From the time formal schooling comes to an end, work takes up a very large part of life. The kind of work a person does often decides not only how much he earns, but who his friends are likely to be, and even what he is likely to do with his leisure time.

What you are going to do for a living may be one of the most important decisions of your entire life, because once you make it there will be other decisions that follow from it. This will tell you how much education you will need, and what kind of education it needs to be.

The decision is not much less important for a girl. More and more women in our society are working, not only as a way of keeping busy until they marry or after their children are grown but often to help stretch the family budget even while the children are growing up. It is often important to a family to know that everyone in it could do something to earn money if an emergency arose.

How do you find the kind of work that's right for you? Some people believe it's simple. "Figure out what you like to do best," they say, "and then find someone who's willing to pay you for doing it."

There is something to be said for this approach. Finding something you like to do may mean the difference between an interesting job and drudgery. You are not likely to do very well on a job you don't like.

But there may be more to it than that. What you like to do now might not be as interesting as it seems if you have to do it every day for the next forty or fifty years. It may not pay enough to enable you to live the way you'd like to.



And with more and more machines taking over work that used to be done by people, the job you pick out today might be one that a machine will be doing tomorrow better than you can.

It's a good idea to talk over your plans with someone who knows something about these things. Often with counseling you take a look at yourself in a way you never did before. You may discover talents and interests you never noticed or thought about, and they may turn out to be the most important ones of all.

Many schools have counselors trained to help you find out what kind of job is likely to be right for you. Probably your school has one—this is a person worth getting to know!

The Indiana Employment Security Division offers testing and counseling as well as job placement, with special services available to teen-agers. It is a tax-supported agency whose services are available to people of all ages with all kinds of different vocational interests and needs.

The Lake County Welfare Department has a job finder who helps people who are receiving assistance to find work so they can support themselves.

As explained in Part One, the Vocational Rehabilitation Division of the Department of Public Instruction offers both counseling and training to the handicapped. The Division makes every effort to work with handicapped people from the time they finish high school so they can get the training they need at as early an age as possible. If you know of a handicapped high school student, get him in touch with the Division even before graduation, so they can help him plan for his future. Job training for handicapped young people is also offered by Goodwill Industries.

Other vocational training and adult education programs are offered by Hammond Technical Vocational High School, the Adult and Vocational Education Department of the Gary Public Schools, and local branches of Indiana University, Purdue University, and St. Joseph College.

Some labor unions offer vocational information and information on apprenticeships in certain trades, and many businessmen are willing to talk to interested high school students about opportunities in their companies. Appointments with them can be arranged through school counselors, who can also invite representatives of certain professions, including social work, to talk to groups of students.

**Issues to discuss.**—Can vocational counselors play a part in encouraging students to finish their high school education? What else can be done about high school dropouts?

Should the high schools offer more vocational and technical training? Should training for particular kinds of jobs wait until after the student has finished his basic high school education? Might a general education be a better preparation for future employment in rapidly changing industries than one geared specifically to present-day vocational needs?

Are industries and professional groups making enough effort to let young people know what opportunities are available in various fields and what educational preparation is needed? Should more on-the-job training for students and recent graduates be offered? What knowledge or work experience do you need in order to know whether a particular kind of work is right for you?





#### **PART FOUR: GROWING OLDER**

Growing old happens little by little. Gray hairs come one at a time and are hardly noticed. Very gradually, stairs begin to seem steeper and walks to familiar places take longer and are more tiring. Hands are not quite so steady as they once were. And . . . all of a sudden you're seventy!

A person notices all of these things, but inside he feels just the same as he ever did. He realizes he's a little bit forgetful now and then, but he can remember things that happened a long time ago as if it were yesterday.

To the people around him, he seems more set in his ways than he used to be, less willing to adapt himself to anything new. But to himself he just seems more sure of himself and of what he thinks is worthwhile. He's been around a long time, and he ought to know what works and what doesn't. He hates to see people make mistakes, especially people he cares about. He wishes they'd listen to him more.

He's likely to be lonely. Some of his old friends are gone, and others are ailing—it surprises him to see how old they look. It isn't easy to make new friends. He doesn't get around as easily as he used to, and he no longer has a job to go to every day. There was a time, while his children were growing up, when his family needed him and depended on him. Now they have families of their own. His ways of doing things, even his ways of thinking, are different from theirs. Busy with their own lives and a new generation, they don't look to him for guidance any more.

Age has its good points, of course. He has more time now to do things he always wanted to, to make things, to putter in his garden, to read, to sit around



and play cards. There isn't so much pressure in his life. He enjoys his grandchildren—they don't seem as much of a responsibility as his own children did when they were young. If it weren't for the loneliness, life wouldn't be so bad.

### **Counseling About the Problems of Aging**

Lois' grandmother died recently, and her grandfather isn't used to keeping house for himself. How can he decide whether it would be better to go to a home for the aged, to move in with Lois' family or to get some kind of household help in his own home?

Greg's grandmother has lived with Greg and his folks for years, but lately there's been friction in the family because she wants everybody to do things her way. Greg feels his parents understand him pretty well, but his grandmother still treats him like a little boy. Is there any way the family can work things out together so they'll understand each other better?

**The help they need.**—People haven't necessarily solved all their problems by the time they get old. Those who wanted to run things when they were younger usually still do, and short tempers sometimes get even shorter with age. Sometimes these things didn't matter when they were busy with families of their own, but they may get to be a real problem when they're older and haven't as much to keep them occupied.

Old people, like most other people, sometimes need another person's help in thinking things through and in understanding themselves. A social worker can help them see how and why problems have come up, and think about possible ways of working things out. Sometimes, when there's family friction, it may be something the whole family needs help to handle, not just the older person.

When different living arrangements are involved, there are a lot of things to think about. How will the older person adjust to people—even in his own family—whom he isn't used to living with? How will his coming to live with them change their lives, and will all of them be able to get used to the change without building up ill feelings? Should he consider living somewhere else, away from his family? Would it be better to be with others his own age? How would he feel about being part of a group when he's used to his own home? Should he stay in his own home, or will he only be lonely there? Would it help him make a decision if he knew more about groups he could join where he could share his spare time with people who have interests similar to his own?

Answers to these questions, along with many others, can best be found by talking them over with someone who can see things from his point of view. Social workers in the counseling agencies (listed in Part One) that handle other kinds of family problems are trained to understand old people as well as young ones. In addition, they know what other agencies are available to help to provide a homemaker or locate a boarding home. They know where there are homes for the aged, and what each one has to offer. For some people a volunteer friendly visitor is enough to lighten loneliness. These social workers can help an older person find a solution to his problems that's right for him, because they get to know him well enough to understand what he's like, and what's most important to him, and what he most needs.



## Financial Problems

Many people find when they get old that they can't work as hard as they used to. Even if they can, it may be hard for them to find anyone who will give them jobs.

Some of them saved their money when they were young, thinking they would be able to take care of themselves when they got too old to work. But prices kept rising, and money didn't last as long as they had thought it would. Others didn't bother to save. They thought there would always be jobs for them, or perhaps they didn't think about old age at all.

If they worked on a job that was covered by Social Security, they will have money to live on whether they have thought about it or not. The Social Security Act, described in Part One, has already provided for some of the problems that come with growing old.

But sometimes it isn't enough. Medical care costs a lot, and Social Security doesn't cover it. Medical science has learned how to help people live longer than ever before, but medicines and trips to the doctor cost money. One trip to the hospital can take an elderly person's entire savings.

Sometimes the house needs repairs. A new roof might cost as much as Social Security would bring in for many months. Little by little savings go down, but needs go on and on.

For some people there are no Social Security benefits, or the amount is not enough. Fortunately, most people can be covered now, no matter what kind of work they do. But the woman who has always been a housewife may find that the widow's benefit doesn't quite meet her needs after her husband is gone, and the man who wasn't able to get anything except odd jobs during his working years may find that his Social Security check, if he gets one, is too small to live on.

These people may be eligible for Old Age Assistance if they are citizens of the United States and have lived in Indiana for at least three years. If they have grown children who can afford to help them, the family will be expected to do as much as they can, but the Lake County Department of Public Welfare can provide enough to live on if relatives cannot.

The Township Trustees may in some instances be able to provide help to elderly people who for some reason do not meet the requirements for Old Age Assistance.

**Issues to discuss.**—Should young people working to support themselves have to pay taxes to support elderly people who didn't work enough to get Social Security and didn't save enough for their old age?

Can we punish a person who couldn't get work during the Depression and was too old to get a steady job after that? Can we be sure we won't need help when we get old?

## Recreation

People used to think recreation meant only games for children—nothing old people would need. But then, people used to live in great big houses where an elderly man had his grandchildren to read stories to, and a garden to work in, and a woman could always help with the cooking and baking.

Now that most families live in apartments and smaller houses, more and more old people live alone. Time seems to drag. Many elderly people need



new interests and new things to do. This is why Golden Age Clubs have become more and more popular in recent years.

Some Golden Age Clubs are called by different names. Some offer different activities than others do. But all of them offer a place where older people can get together. They may play cards or dance or make things or bring their lunches and have a chat. Whatever they want to do, a Golden Age Club is often the brightest point in a lonely week. Left out of the world of jobs and sometimes even out of the lives of their families because of old age, they can feel that the Golden Age Club is a place where they can be part of a group—somewhere they can belong.

Many community centers which have recreational programs for younger people have Golden Age groups too. Activities for older people are available through Baber Community Center, Brooks House, Campbell Friendship House, the Civic Center in Hammond, Gary Neighborhood House, Jewish Community Services, John Stewart Settlement House, and the Salvation Army.

### **Medical Care**

Old age brings lessened responsibilities, lighter work, and leisure time. But all too often it also brings aches and pains. Joints stiffen, and hearing may not be very good any more.

For the older person as for everyone else, doctors, nurses, hospitals and nursing homes stand ready to provide care in times of illness and to relieve suffering and pain. Because many illnesses are more common in later years than in early life, medical care becomes more important than ever as people grow older. The elderly person wants his own doctor looking after him, understanding his needs and prescribing whatever will help. But the doctor and the druggist must be paid.

When a person is too old to work, the expenses of even a few days in the hospital may seem very great. Yet pain and illness are real, and they must be relieved. The Visiting Nurse Association can sometimes provide temporary nursing care at home, but some illnesses require care full-time.

For those who receive Old Age Assistance, there is no problem. The Welfare Department provides whatever medical care is necessary. It pays doctors and dentists, pays for care in a hospital or nursing home when needed, and buys medicines, dentures, glasses, hearing aids, and many other things the doctor may decide are necessary.

Today, however, more and more people are covered by Social Security. As the Social Security program grows, the Old Age Assistance rolls become steadily smaller. Fewer people need Old Age Assistance, because Social Security gives them enough money to live on—but just enough. It may provide food and shelter, and even a few dollars for carfare and clothes. But it is rarely enough to cover medical care besides, especially trips to the hospital and expensive drugs. Very often, there isn't enough left from the Social Security check at the end of the month to pay for insurance to cover hospital care, even though some insurance companies are working out special programs for older people at a reasonable cost.

For this reason, many people believe that the Social Security program ought to be expanded to include payment for medical care by their own doctors for older people, as well as money to live on. They believe older people who have worked hard all their lives so they could retire on their Social Security have a right to any medical care they need.



Others, including many doctors, fear that if Social Security offers medical care to the aged, the time may come when everyone will expect the government to pay for all medical care. This, they argue, would require huge clinics to take care of everyone: the family doctor, with his friendly interest in his patients, would disappear, and the clinics would be cold and impersonal. They feel that the taxpayer's money would be wasted on things people didn't really need but might insist on having if they were available free. They insist that free medical care should be given only to those who can prove they are really in need.

The Welfare Department now offers free medical care to people over 65 who have enough money for living expenses but need medical care that their income will not cover. Some elderly people feel uncomfortable about having to prove they are too poor to pay, in order to get the medical care they need. But because not everyone agreed with the proposals that medical care should be included in the Social Security program, there is no other medical help available to them now.

As the Social Security program continues to cover larger and larger numbers of people, this controversy is likely to continue. Some people say that cheaper health insurance is the answer. Others say older people will just have to accept having to offer proof if they are in need of care they cannot afford to pay for.

Whichever side you agree with, it cannot be denied that medical care is a very important part of a comfortable and happy old age, and that social workers and doctors together must see that it is provided.

**Issues to discuss.**—Would providing elderly people with medical care under the Social Security program necessarily lead to the government's having to pay everybody's medical bills?

What should people have the right to expect when they get old? Are food, clothing and shelter more necessary to human life than medical care?

Is it fair for people on Old Age Assistance to get better medical care than people who worked to build up their Social Security? How much of their savings should elderly people have to use up to pay for their own medical care before they are entitled to help?

Would many people take the trouble to go to the doctor oftener or stay in the hospital longer than was really necessary if care were free? Would making people pay a small part of the cost themselves prevent waste?

In what ways would the medical profession be harmed if medical care were provided under Social Security? In what ways are the elderly harmed if they need care they feel they can't afford?

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## **PART FIVE: YOUR PART IN HELPING PEOPLE**

Some aspects of social work are everybody's job. Although it is the social worker who carries the direct responsibility for talking with people who have problems and trying to help them find some way of dealing with them, no social worker could do very much all alone.

Behind every social worker is the agency he works for. And even the agency itself can get its job done only if the community is behind it. You, along with everybody else in your community, play a part in helping the social worker to help those who need his services.



**Every taxpayer helps.**—A lot of people help support the work of social agencies without even knowing it. Practically everybody pays taxes of some kind—taxes are a fact of life—and a part of your tax money, whether you're paying federal, state or local taxes, or all three, goes to support the work of the public social agencies.

The Department of Public Welfare depends on all of the three kinds of taxes. With whatever tax you pay, you are helping to provide for the needy, rehabilitate crippled children, offer counseling to families who aren't getting along, protect children against neglect and abuse and provide foster homes to care for those who can't remain with their own families. You are providing food, shelter, clothing, medical care, understanding and guidance to many thousands of people of all ages, all races and religions, who would not have been able to get along without some kind of help.

In addition, various kinds of federal taxes are helping to support the aged, the disabled, the orphaned, and the unemployed. State taxes rehabilitate the disabled and provide hospital care for the retarded, the tuberculous, and the mentally ill, as well as institutions to protect society from those who have not learned to live according to its laws. County taxes support the Juvenile Court, the Mental Health Clinic, the Detention Home, the Children's Home, the Veterans' Service Office, and the Lake County Home (for those needing nursing care). City taxes support many recreational and cultural services through park departments, public libraries, schools and civic centers, contribute to the cost of public housing and provide for the poor through the township trustees.

**The United Fund.**—Not all social services can or should be government supported. Public agencies exist because it is the government's job to protect the lives and property of citizens, and in order to do this it is necessary to provide care for those whose poverty or ill health might make them a threat to others. Because all citizens must have this protection if society is to survive at all, they are all required to contribute to its costs: the law compels people to pay taxes.

Some services, however, are of particular importance to certain groups of people. For example, the members of certain religious denominations feel strongly that such services as counseling can best be used by their members if they have a religious point of view. These people may get together and form a social agency that can offer people this particular kind of help. Not everyone will want it, and people who belong to other groups or none at all might not want to be taxed to pay for it.

Sometimes, too, there are people who see a need to do something that no one has thought about before. It might take a long time before most people recognize its value, and the government can only do what lawmakers believe the majority of the people want. A private agency can be set up by even a handful of people if they can raise the money to pay the costs.

In these private agencies there can be much more room to be flexible, to try making a change if it seems like a good idea, to do something special when a need comes up. They don't involve the entire county or nation or state.

Many people are willing to pay for these special services. Many people respond generously to agencies' fund drives. But as you have seen in this book, there are many kinds of services, and many agencies to give them. No one, however generous he is, wants to be asked for money every few days for one service and then another. Agencies don't blame people. A lot of time could be wasted for the agencies if each one collected money separately, besides bothering people so often to ask for contributions. Many people believe the best way is for the agencies to get together in one big campaign. That way



they can raise enough to take care of all of them at once, and they only have to ask once a year. It is for this reason that the United Fund was formed.

The United Fund, called the Community Chest in some communities, collects money from people in homes, offices, factories and schools. When you give to the United Fund, you help not just one agency but many. And while you help agencies that serve other people, they may be giving to an agency that is important to you. The following chart will give you an idea of how the Gary United Fund dollar is spent.

#### UNITED FUND:

Red Cross .....	13%
Urban League .....	3%
Catholic Family Service .....	5%
International Institute .....	2%
Jewish Community Services .....	2%
Salvation Army .....	3%
Y.M.C.A. ....	7%
Y.W.C.A. ....	4%
Other Youth Organizations .....	14%
Community Centers .....	14%
Organizations for Health and the Handicapped .....	10%
Other Organizations .....	2%
Administration and Miscellaneous .....	20%

**Issues to discuss.**—Is it good to be able to contribute to so many agencies at once? What if you want more money to go to certain agencies than the United Fund allocates? Would separate drives to provide funds for each agency give you a better chance to give your money to the agencies you were most interested in? Would these advantages be great enough to outweigh the inconvenience of so many collections?

**The Citizens Committee.**—Money isn't all a social agency needs. It needs the help of community leaders, people who play significant roles in industry, government, religious groups, nationality groups, social organizations, professional groups—the various bodies of people that together make up a community.

The social agency works **with** people—not **for** them. If it is to do its job really well, it needs the viewpoints of people in the community, their participation. It needs the help of people in the various groups concerned with other phases of the community's good—labor leaders, businessmen, civic groups, members of the PTA and other social agencies—no one agency can solve all the problems alone.

Many agencies use Citizens Committees to work on certain tasks that the agency can't do by itself. The citizens who serve on these committees give their time, their knowledge and their interest to help foster the agency's goals—and those of the whole community. They contact their friends, their neighbors, their business associates; they offer technical advice from their own special field, or they make suggestions from a "grass roots" point of view. They may be "important" people whose positions depend on keeping the community a good place in which to live, and who are vitally concerned with the part the social agency plays in making the community what they want it to be. They may be housewives who look out beyond their own households toward the needs of others and are concerned with the way the social agency meets these needs. They may be concerned with a specific task or with the work of the agency as a whole.



Whatever their interest, whatever the reason it exists, they may have something special to give to the agency, and most agencies are grateful for their participation in some phase of their activities.

**Other community groups.**—Social agencies are not the only ones who care about people and their needs. Social work has no monopoly on human kindness. Many service clubs, sororities, church groups and others give their time and often their money to providing special things people need that social agencies cannot offer. The group with time to make Easter baskets for the patients in a nursing home or fill Christmas stockings for the children in a hospital may be providing a personal, human touch that makes getting help from a social agency a warmer, more reassuring experience than it could otherwise be. The service club that provides glasses for needy children may be freeing needed funds that the social agency can then use in other important ways.

**The people who make the laws.**—The public agency is established by law. Lawmaking bodies must appropriate the money to keep it running, the money with which it does its work. New laws must be passed to put new programs into effect.

Even the private agency must meet certain standards in order to remain in existence: institutions and child-placing agencies, for example, must be licensed; other agencies have charters which must be approved by law.

Often a social agency is only as good as the laws under which it is established. The law may restrict what an agency can accomplish, or in contrast may give the agency something to live up to, a goal toward which to strive.

Laws, in turn, are only as good as the people in the community want them to be. Legislators can't know everything. Sometimes it is the ordinary citizen, taking a personal interest in what the agency is doing and what it needs, who brings important issues to the attention of those who represent him. Legislators must listen to the will of the people, and writing to your congressman and members of state general assembly is an important way to let him know what you believe.

The first step is to know what people's needs and problems are—even reading this book could be a start. The next is to talk them over with others, because it takes a lot of people working together before some problems can be really solved. If you and a group of your friends would like to get together and talk about some of the things the community needs, and about what social agencies and interested citizens ought to do, the Department of Public Welfare has trained discussion leaders on its staff, to help you get at the important issues and see a variety of points of view.

Once you know what you believe in, once you have real conviction about what ought to be done, the final step is to say it where it counts. Know who your congressmen and state legislators are and make yourself heard. Write to the editor of your local paper. This is your community, in your state and your nation. Its services can be as good as you make them.

In the long run, you and your fellow citizens—**all** of the people—are the people who make the laws.

**Your helping hand.**—Every citizen plays some part in the work of the social agency. But some people want to get in on the actual work with people in addition to supporting the agency with their taxes and contributions and votes, and there are agencies that are glad to have them.

Some agencies, such as the Red Cross, have special volunteer programs for people who want to work with hospital patients or provide transportation



for blood donors. Others, such as the community centers, are often glad to have people volunteer to help out with special projects they're interested in, or teach classes in some particular craft.

If you would like to do volunteer work for a social agency, the best thing to do is to call them or go over there and talk over what kinds of things you feel you'd like to do. Volunteer work is often a good way to get better acquainted with the agency and the work it does, and it may be a good way to find out whether or not social work is the right field for you.

**A social work career.**—If you like people, if the work of the agencies described in this book has made you feel you'd like to be part of it, if helping people work out their problems strikes you as an exciting challenge, then you may be a social worker in the making.

Your interest in people comes first. In addition, a social worker needs knowledge to help him understand people better—almost all jobs in social work require at least four years of college, and many require a master's degree.

Even before you're through with your college education, however, you may have a chance for a tryout on a social work job. Many agencies hire students in their last year or two of college as trainees for the summer.

Often these trainees can go right to work for the same agency when they graduate. After they've worked awhile, the agency may be able to offer them some financial help, if they need it, toward the cost of going on for a master's degree. Usually a promise of your working for the agency after your training is completed goes with this kind of help.

Your school counselor can help you decide whether a social work career is for you. In addition, most agencies have staff members who are happy to talk with young people about the social work profession and what it can offer them. At the end of this book, you will find a directory of the agencies in Lake County, giving the name of someone you can telephone for more information.

The social worker's job presents many responsibilities, but it also offers many rewards. Whatever agency he works for, whoever the people are to whom his services are offered, the social worker has the satisfaction of knowing he is helping people who need him, and his knowledge, his skill, and his own human warmth will aid him in seeing them through.



## PART SIX: WHERE TO LEARN MORE

This book has given you an introduction to what social workers do. It has described the social services available in Lake County to give you an idea of what is being done here, close to your own home.

**Other books.**—There are books which can be found in your local library which will tell you more about the social work profession. If you are interested in reading further, you might like to begin with **So You Want to be a Social Worker**, by Helen Harris Perlman (New York: Harper & Bros., 1962). Mrs. Perlman talks about the various kinds of jobs social workers do and tells you something about the qualifications for them.

Or—if you want to know more about the social work field before you're ready to think about going into it yourself—you might like to look at Walter A. Friedlander's **Introduction to Social Welfare** (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1961).

There is a bibliography at the end of each of these books from which you can select other books if you want to read still further.

**Discussion Groups.**—If you found yourself with more ideas on the questions at the ends of some of the sections of this book than there was time to discuss in the classroom, a discussion group on social problems may be what you're looking for.

The Lake County Department of Public Welfare can furnish trained discussion leaders for any group of people who request it. The group should consist of between fifteen and twenty people who are interested enough to come to a series of discussions. They can be all ages, and from all walks of life. If some of them are critical of social work and social agencies, that's all right too. All that's required is that they have an open mind to listen to other points of view as well as their own, and that they be willing to talk about why they think as they do.

The Welfare Department does not charge for providing leaders for these groups. As explained in Part Five, the more people know and understand about social workers and what they try to do, the better all social agencies will be able to do their jobs. The opinion of every member of the community is important, because the problems with which social workers deal are everybody's problems, and they can best be solved when the whole community cares enough to be willing to help.

**Directory of Social Agencies.**—The following pages contain the name and address of each of the agencies listed in this book. If you want to know more about any of these agencies than there has been room to tell you here, a member of the agency's staff will be happy to talk with you.

Listings for some of the agencies include the name of a specific person you can ask for, but where no name is given, you can call the agency's number and tell whoever answers that you're interested in getting more information about the agency and its services.

Social workers are glad to have your questions. The better their services are understood, the better all of Lake County's agencies can do their job of providing **HELP—FOR PEOPLE WHO NEED IT.**



# Directory of Social Agencies

## **Adult and Vocational Education Department of Gary Public Schools**

620 E. 10th Place  
Gary, Indiana

## **Alcoholics Anonymous**

205 Wacker Drive  
Chicago, Illinois

## **Alcoholism Clinic**

4938 W. 5th Avenue  
Gary, Indiana

## **American Cancer Society, Indiana Division**

4822 W. 5th Avenue  
Gary, Indiana

## **American Red Cross**

675 Massachusetts, Gary, Indiana  
911 W. Chicago Ave., East Chicago  
49 Muenich Court, Hammond  
1319—119th Street, Whiting

## **Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation..**

550 Broadway  
Gary, Indiana

## **Baber Community Center**

2005 Massachusetts Street  
Gary, Indiana

## **Bethany Children's Home**

918 Highland  
Hammond, Indiana

## **Boy Scouts of America**

3982 Broadway  
Gary Indiana

## **Brooks Home of Christian Service**

1047 Conkey  
Hammond, Indiana

## **Calumet Council for the Blind**

4400 E. 11th Place  
Gary, Indiana

## **Calumet Goodwill Industries**

34 State Street  
Hammond, Indiana

## **Calumet Pastoral Care and Counseling Service**

City Methodist Church  
575 Washington  
Gary, Indiana

## **Calumet Township Trustee**

2287 Broadway, Gary, Indiana  
2323 W. 11th, Gary, Indiana

## **Campbell Friendship House**

2100 Washington  
Gary, Indiana

## **Camp Fire Girls**

% Girl Scouts  
515 Broadway  
Gary, Indiana

## **Carmelite Home for Boys**

4007 Sheffield Avenue  
Hammond, Indiana

## **Carmelite Home for Girls**

4840 Grasselli Avenue  
East Chicago, Indiana

## **Catholic Family Service**

720 W. Chicago Ave., East Chicago  
3857 Broadway, Gary  
5231 Hohman, Hammond

## **Catholic Youth Organization**

331 W. 5th Ave., Gary, Ind.  
7113 Columbia Ave., Hammond

## **Christian Counseling Service**

6635 Hohman Avenue  
Hammond, Indiana

## **Community Council of Hammond**

61 Muenich Court  
Hammond, Indiana

## **Council for Multiple Handicapped Children**

714 Jefferson  
Gary, Indiana

## **East Chicago Community Chest**

4709 Indianapolis Blvd.  
East Chicago, Indiana



**East Chicago Redevelopment  
Commission**

3717 Deodar—Site #1  
East Chicago, Indiana

**East Gary Inter-Club Council**

P. O. Box 5088  
East Gary, Indiana

**Elks Club**

524½ State Street  
Hammond, Indiana

**Family and Children's Center**

1411 Lincoln Way—West  
Mishawaka, Indiana

**Fire Department**

428 Truman  
Hammond, Indiana

**Fire Department**

200 E. 5th Avenue  
Gary, Indiana

**Gary-Alerding Settlement House**

630 W. 15th Avenue  
Gary, Indiana

**Gary Anselm Forum**

4456 Jackson Street  
Gary, Indiana

**Gary Department of Public Works**

300 Jackson  
Gary, Indiana

**Gary Fair Employment Practices  
Commission**

City Hall  
Gary, Indiana

**Gary Goodwill Industries**

1224 Broadway  
Gary, Indiana

**Gary Housing Authority**

3200 W. 11th Avenue  
Gary, Indiana

**Gary Neighborhood House**

1700 Adams  
Gary, Indiana

**Gary Redevelopment Commission**

City Hall  
Gary, Indiana

**Gary Rescue Mission**

949-51 Adams Street  
Gary, Indiana

**Girl Scouts of America**

515 Broadway  
Gary, Indiana

**Golden Age Clubs**

% Gary Public Library  
737 Washington  
Gary, Indiana

**Habilitation Center**

1224 Broadway  
Gary, Indiana

**Hammond Housing Authority**

7329 Columbia Circle West  
Hammond, Indiana

**Hammond Civic Center**

5825 Sohl Avenue  
Hammond, Indiana

**Hammond Technical Vocational High  
School**

5726 Sohl Avenue  
Hammond, Indiana

**Health Department**

1427 Virginia St., Gary, Indiana  
4525 Indianapolis Blvd., E. Chicago  
5925 Calumet Ave., Hammond

**Hobart Community Chest**

Gary National Bank Building—  
Hobart Branch  
66 Main Street  
Hobart, Indiana

**Hoosier Boys Town**

Schererville, Indiana

**Indiana Employment Security Division**

307 E. 5th Avenue  
Gary, Indiana

**Indiana University—Calumet Center**

3901 Indianapolis Blvd.  
East Chicago, Indiana

**Indiana University—Gary Center**

3400 Broadway  
Gary, Indiana



- Indiana University Medical Center**  
Indianapolis, Indiana
- Indiana State Boys School**  
Plainfield, Indiana
- Indiana State Girls School**  
Indianapolis, Indiana
- International Institute of Gary**  
321 W. 15th Avenue  
Gary, Indiana
- Jewish Community Services**  
708 Broadway  
Gary, Indiana
- Katherine House Day Nursery**  
3801 Deodar Street  
East Chicago, Indiana
- Lake County Association for Mental Health**  
4938 W. 5th Avenue  
Gary, Indiana
- Lake County Association for Retarded Children**  
4783 Broadway  
Gary, Indiana
- Lake County Crippled Children's Society**  
4822 W. 5th Avenue  
Gary, Indiana
- Lake County Chapter Muscular Dystrophy Association**  
P. O. Box 643, Gary, Indiana  
833 N. Hickory Road, South Bend
- Lake County Children's Home**  
2316 Jefferson Street  
Gary, Indiana
- Lake County Guidance Center**  
% Katherine House  
3803 Deodar  
East Chicago, Indiana
- Lake County Probation and Parole Association**  
% U.S. District Court Probation Department  
U.S. Post Office  
Gary, Indiana
- Lake County Department of Public Welfare**  
400 Broadway, Gary, Indiana  
6343 Indianapolis Blvd., Hammond
- Lake County Detention Home**  
322 W. Joliet  
Crown Point, Indiana
- Lake County Health Department**  
Court House  
Crown Point, Indiana
- Lake County Home**  
RR #1—Box 11  
Crown Point, Indiana
- Lake County Juvenile Court**  
720 W. Chicago Ave., East Chicago  
400 Broadway, Gary, Indiana  
5236 Hohman Ave., Hammond
- Lake County Mental Health Clinic**  
4801 W. 5th Avenue  
Gary, Indiana
- Lake County Tuberculosis Association**  
4640 W. 5th Avenue  
Gary, Indiana
- Lake County Veteran's Service Office**  
Gary Court House  
400 Broadway  
Gary, Indiana
- Lake County Extension Services**  
Criminal Court Building  
Crown Point, Indiana
- Lake County Association for the Blind**  
% John Miller  
Court House  
Crown Point, Indiana
- Legal Aid Committee**  
**Gary Bar Association**  
% Attorney W. Marlatt, Pres.  
504 Broadway  
Gary, Indiana
- Loving Care Day Nursery**  
% Lake County Association for Retarded Children  
4783 Broadway  
Gary, Indiana
- Mayflower Home for Girls**  
824 Highland  
Hammond, Indiana



**Mother Goose Day Nursery**  
3665 Mississippi  
Gary, Indiana

**Munster Town Hall**  
805 Ridge Road  
Munster, Indiana

**Myasthenia Gravis Foundation**  
476 Grant Street  
Gary, Indiana

**National Foundation—"March of Dimes"**  
4640 W. 5th Avenue  
Gary, Indiana

**Northwest Indiana Heart Foundation**  
1219 E. 6th Avenue  
Gary, Indiana

**Northwest Indiana Jewish Welfare Federation**  
708 Broadway  
Gary, Indiana

**Peter Pan Day Nursery**  
% Lake County Association for Retarded Children  
4783 Broadway  
Gary, Indiana

**Probation Department**  
Gary City Court  
1301 Broadway  
Gary, Indiana

**Purdue-Calumet Development Foundation**  
2001 Columbus Drive  
East Chicago, Indiana

**Purdue University—Calumet Center**  
2233—171st Street  
Hammond, Indiana

**Ross Township Community Chest**  
90 South Crescent Drive  
Crown Point, Indiana

**Recreation Department of Hammond**  
5825 Sohl  
Hammond, Indiana

**Recreation Department of East Chicago**  
East Chicago Avenue and  
Grasselli Avenue  
East Chicago, Indiana

**Salvation Army Citadel**  
824 Washington  
Gary, Indiana

**Salvation Army—Men's Social Service Center**  
1401 Madison Street  
Gary, Indiana

**Smith Memorial Industries for the Blind**  
1948 Massachusetts Street  
Gary, Indiana

**Social Security Administration**  
410 Washington Street  
Gary, Indiana

**St. Joseph's College—Calumet Center**  
4721 Indianapolis Blvd.  
East Chicago, Indiana

**Steel City Boys Club**  
858 Broadway  
Gary, Indiana

**Stewart Settlement House**  
1507 Massachusetts Street  
Gary, Indiana

**Traveler's Aid**  
% American Red Cross  
675 Massachusetts  
Gary, Indiana

**Twin City Recreation Center**  
3827 Guthrie Street  
East Chicago, Indiana

**United Cerebral Palsy Organization**  
738 Broadway  
Gary, Indiana

**United Community Chest of Hammond, Lansing, Calumet City, Munster and Highland, Inc.**  
111 Sibley Street  
Hammond, Indiana



**United Fund of Porter County**

P. O. Box 137  
Valparaiso, Indiana

**United Fund of Greater Gary Area**

504 Broadway  
Gary, Indiana

**United Fund of Griffith**

P. O. Box 233  
Griffith, Indiana

**U.S. Probation-Parole Office**

Federal Building, Hammond, Ind.  
Post Office Building, Box 449, Gary

**Urban League of Gary**

1649 Broadway  
Gary, Indiana

**Veterans Administration**

501 Pennsylvania  
Gary, Indiana

**Visiting Nurses Association**

532 W. Chicago Ave., E. Chicago  
1429 Virginia Street, Gary, Ind.

**Vocational Rehabilitation Division**

475 Broadway  
Gary, Indiana

**Whiting Community Center**

1938 Clark  
Whiting, Indiana

**YMCA of Gary, Indiana**

Central Division—225 W. 5th Ave.  
Glen Park Div.—4800 Harrison St.  
Hobart Division—Hobart, Indiana

**YWCA**

30 E. 6th Avenue, Gary, Indiana  
229 Ogden Street, Hammond, Ind.



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